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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 46-37 (8-3). Tomorrow overcast. Yesterday's temp. 45-39 (7-4). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 45-39 (7-4). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 45-39 (7-4). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 48-43 (9-6). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 39-35 (4-1—4). Yesterday's temp. 25-5 (—4—16).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	I.£1.30	Yugoslavia	8 D.

Associated Press.

SOVIET DELEGATE—Oleg Khlestov (left), head of the Russian delegation to the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, arriving in Vienna yesterday morning.

Disagree on Who, Where, How

East, West Spar Over Goals At Start of Troop Cuts Talks

By James Goldsborough

VIENNA, Jan. 31 (IHT).—Nine-teen *nations* began *exploratory* talks here today on the reduction of armed *forces in Europe*, but it was clear from the opening meeting that they had sharp differences on what they were talking about.

For the 12 NATO nations present, today marked the beginning of the long-awaited talks on Mutual and Balanced Force *Reductions in Europe (MBFR)*. But the Soviet delegation indicated in its opening statement that it did not come here to talk of "balanced" reductions, but only of "mutual" reductions.

The Russians' objection to the designation MBFR even went to the point that the Austrian hosts were obliged to remove the offending letters from the various signposts *leading to the Hofburg* conference center. The letters were struck off the official press credentials following the objection.

Following a 40-minute opening session among the 12 NATO nations and seven Warsaw Pact countries, the Dutch delegation, speaking for the West, called the atmosphere "businesslike," and said that the countries had briefly discussed "organization of the *future meetings*."

The Dutch said the 19 nations *had agreed to hold informal* meetings during the coming days to discuss such difficult questions as participation in the talks. They said the presence of 19 nations today in no way meant that the first plenary session, which is not likely to be held until next week, would include all 19 delegations as *full members*.

The Dutch spokesman, Bryan Quarles van *Ufford*, said the delay was necessary to prepare procedure, *including* such questions as chairmanship and participation. "We have had no time," he said. But he called the Soviet proposal for opening the talks to all interested parties "quite out of the question."

Thus, *today's first session* showed that there was agreement neither on what to call these talks nor on who is to participate. The designation for the talks is no small matter. The NATO nations have made it clear since first proposing MBFR in 1968 that any force reductions in *Europe would have to be "balanced."*

By "balanced" is meant quite simply that the 95 Warsaw Pact divisions operating in Europe would somehow have to be reduced by greater numbers than the 91 NATO divisions. NATO believes that only through the Warsaw Pact drawing down by more than NATO can the existing balance be maintained. NATO refers to this plan as an "asymmetrical reduction."

In a statement to the press upon his arrival today, Oleg N. Khlestov, the Soviet delegation leader, referred only to "talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe."

Speaking for NATO after today's session, Mr. van Ufford said it was no *accident* the Russians had left out the word balanced. "It is not their *manner of* expressing the talks," he said. "We use the word balanced because

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

China Said To Buy U.S. Cotton

Large Purchase First in 20 Years

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—*China is buying American* cotton for the first time in 20 years, a trade source in Memphis, Tenn., said yesterday. He said that industry reports indicated total purchases ranging up to 500,000 bales, worth $80 million.

The sales are being made through a London dealer, Ralli & *Coney*, the source said.

There was no official confirmation of the cotton-sales *report*, but it followed a *statement* yesterday in which Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz mentioned unconfirmed rumors about such sales.

A source in the Foreign Agricultural Service here said that *the report fitted in with repeated* strong rumors coming in to his office.

The Memphis report was confirmed by a trade source in Montgomery, Ala.

He said that rumors about the deal had begun filtering through the trade about two weeks ago and that prices of cotton futures had risen in a flurry of buying but that excitement had subsided when there was no government *confirmation*.

"But there won't be any gov*ernment confirmation*," he said. "This is a private deal."

The Foreign Agricultural Service source noted that the sales follow the pattern of recent transactions that sent U.S. grains to China. Those sales were made through Louis Dreyfus & Co., a French grain dealer. The grain *sales totaled* about $43 million—$25 million in wheat sales announced in *September* and $18 million in a corn transaction announced in October.

At the top value of $80 million for 500,000 bales of cotton, the total would far surpass all U.S. sales to China—sales totaling only $12.7 million—in the second half of 1972, after the thaw in trade relations began. The trade in that period totaled nearly three times as much as all U.S.-Chinese trade in 1971.

The 500,000 bales would represent a substantial portion of all Chinese imports of cotton this year.

Rise in Imports

Such imports rose in the 1971-72 *season to more than 600,000 bales*, from a low of 305,000 in the 1968-69 season, Agriculture Department experts said.

An $80-million sale of U.S. cotton to China would be small in comparison with the Russian grain deal. The Soviet Union bought more than $1 billion worth of wheat and livestock feeds last year. But this would be the first sale of U.S. cotton to China since 1950 or 1951, Agriculture Department officials said.

Commerce Department projections have indicated that it may be four years before exports to China reach a level as high as $300 million, an aide said.

The same official said that "all the conditions are there" for the cotton sale to China. The *Chinese* are the world's biggest consumers of cotton, and they have experienced severe crop failures in the last year.

● U.S. aides see ties with Peking improving at faster rate as result of peace pact. Page 5.

United Press International.

PEACEKEEPERS—The ambassadors to the International *Commission for Control* and Supervision at a Saigon news conference. From left, Ferenc Esztergalyos of Hungary, *Michel Gauvin of Canada, Imrad Idris of Indonesia* and Bogdan Wasilewski of Poland.

Progress in Saigon

2 Truce Commissions in Contact

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The two commissions that are to monitor the Vietnam cease-fire had their first official contact today, but there was still no indication when either of them *might actually begin its work*.

Michel Gauvin, who heads the Canadian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision, said that delegates of the international commission had been sent this afternoon to meet with the Four-Party Joint Military Commission.

As provided for in the Paris agreement, the international commission is composed of Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary. The Four-Party Joint Military Commission is made up of the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong (Provisional Revolutionary *Government*).

Asked if today's meeting between the two bodies was a sign that some progress was being made in setting up the peacekeeping machinery, Mr. Gauvin said simply, "I think this is a positive step."

Each of the two commissions, *according to the Paris accord*, was to begin operating no later than Monday morning and was to have seven regional inspection teams in place by Tuesday morning. So far both groups have been bogged down in procedural disputes, and there has been no supervision of the cease-fire.

The deputy heads of the four delegations to the military com*mission met three more times* today for over six hours, but there was no immediate word whether the Viet Cong representatives had agreed to present their credentials or make available a list of their delegation.

The Viet Cong delegates' refusal to fill out standard South *Vietnamese immigration forms*, present their credentials to the South Vietnamese or provide a list of their members has embroiled the military commission in arguments since Sunday.

The Saigon military command said it had received a request to pick up the chief of the Viet Cong delegation tomorrow by helicopter or airplane "somewhere on the South Vietnamese-Cambodian border."

A command spokesman added, however, that the Viet Cong had not revealed the identity of their *delegation leader, nor had they*

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kissinger Going To Hanoi, Thieu Will Visit Nixon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (IHT).—President Nixon announced *today that he is sending Henry A. Kissinger to Hanoi in February* to begin "extensive" discussions with North Vietnam on postwar reconstruction as "a potential investment in peace."

The President also said he would meet with President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam this spring at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., to discuss South Vietnam's future.

At his first news conference since Oct. 5, Mr. Nixon said both *meetings would focus on* U.S. economic aid to North and South Vietnam after decades of war.

He added that if all parties to the recently signed "intricate" peace agreement live up to its terms, there is "no question about *the fact we will have peace* . . . for a very long period of time."

The President added: "The question is whether both parties, in fact, all parties involved, have a will to peace, if any have incentives to peace, if they have desire to peace."

Mr. Nixon was tart in speaking *of his critics—those who seek* amnesty for draft dodgers, those who have criticized the terms of the peace agreement and those who opposed the heavy bombing in December that the administration believes brought about the agreement.

He complained that some of the "better people in the media" and in "intellectual" circles had proclaimed "*night after night*, day after day" that the war had been "immoral."

Then, in defending the peace agreement, Mr. Nixon asserted: "We've done the best we can against very great obstacles and we've finally achieved peace with honor.

"I know it gags some of you to write that phrase," he added.

While the *President* was answering questions at the White *House*, his new Secretary of Defense, Elliot L. Richardson, said at a Pentagon news conference that the fighting in Vietnam was tapering off and that a "pretty stable situation" in the next week or so was likely.

Mr. Richardson, who succeeded Melvin R. Laird yesterday, said the continued *shooting stems* from "a counteraction of surges by both sides" as they *sought* favorable positions just before the cease-fire went into effect last Sunday morning.

He refused to speculate "on possible conditions under which the United States might revert *to military action*" in *Vietnam*.

Announced in Hanoi

Discussing Mr. Kissinger's trip to Hanoi Feb. 10 to Feb. 13, which North Vietnam announced simultaneously today, the President said "*it is vitally important* we have direct communications" with Hanoi's leaders.

Mr. Kissinger, he said, would also "discuss the current status of compliance with the peace agreement."

He said *he expected the talks* to be "extensive and frank" and added that Mr. Kissinger, his national security adviser, would "initiate conversations" about the reconstruction of all Indochina.

The President said he realized that some congressmen are "not keen on helping" Southeast Asia, but declared, "Look upon this as a potential investment in peace."

"*To the extent that the North* Vietnamese . . . participate with us and with other interested countries in the reconstruction of North Vietnam, they will have a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Fighting Still Sputtering in So. Vietnam

Agnew Sees Thieu And U.S. Officials

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Fighting continued to sputter and flare in South Vietnam today as the cease-fire neared the end of its fourth full day.

A South Vietnamese military *spokesman said today* that there was a slight decrease in the level of military activity during the previous 24 hours, but he dismissed the reduction as "not significant."

American analysts had said during the last two days that they expected the level of fighting to subside to something approaching a real cease-fire by to*night*.

They continued to maintain privately that the *fighting* was diminishing and that an acceptable cease-fire would be achieved soon.

By an acceptable cease-fire, they mean a situation in which both sides claim violations but neither side is engaged in any significant military action.

Meanwhile, Vice-President Agnew spent a busy day in Sai*gon today* meeting with South Vietnamese and American officials.

Agnew Sees Thieu

Mr. Agnew met for an hour with President Nguyen Van Thieu at the Presidential Palace in the afternoon, then attended a reception and dinner at the United States Embassy.

Maintaining the general atmosphere of secrecy that has cloaked recent events in South Vietnam, no statement was issued by Mr. Agnew on his meeting with Mr. Thieu, and he was not available to reporters.

Mr. Agnew said on his arrival here yesterday that he had come to "discuss postwar relations with President Thieu and other members of the government of the Republic of Vietnam."

He was expected to leave Sai*gon tomorrow*.

More GIs Leave

Meanwhile, United States military personnel were leaving South Vietnam *in growing numbers*. Under the terms of the Paris peace agreement, the United States must withdraw its military force from South Vietnam within 60 days after the cease-fire began —8 a.m. Sunday.

The American military command said yesterday that 300 soldiers, 300 *Marines* and 200 members of the Air Force had left in the last two days. A com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

San Marino, Russia Sign Biowar Pact

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and the Republic of San Marino signed a convention today on prohibition of development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological weapons, Tass said.

It said the document was signed by Giancarlo Ghironzi, San Marino's secretary of state for foreign affairs, who later met with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Tass said the two discussed the preparatory talks in Helsinki for a European *security conference* and further development of Soviet-San Marino *relations*. During the meeting, "the Soviet side *reaffirmed its respect for San* Marino's policy of permanent *neutrality*," it said.

San Marino has about 17,000 *residents* and covers 24 square miles completely surrounded by Italy.

Pompidou Going To China Sept. 11

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou will visit China beginning Sept. 11, the French government announced today. The length of his stay was not reported.

Mr. Pompidou is the first Western head of state to announce an official visit to China since President Nixon's visit almost a year ago.

France recognized the Peking government in 1964.

"Critical" After 6-Hour Operation

Sen. Stennis, 71, Shot Twice In Holdup Outside D.C. Home

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—*Sen. John C. Stennis, 71, one* of the nation's most influential legislators, was shot and critically wounded early last night by two youths who robbed him in front of his home in the northwestern section of this city.

He was shot in the left side of the chest and in the left thigh *by two teen-agers* who approached him after he had parked his auto at approximately 7:40 p.m.

The crime shocked the public not only because of the stature of the victim—chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, a power in the Southern legislators' bloc and an ardent supporter of a strong U.S. military position—but also because he was shot after complying with the young thugs' demands, giving them his wallet, his watch and even his loose change, a 25-cent piece.

"Now we're going to shoot you anyway," the senator reportedly quoted the boys as saying. Police said the quote might have been: "We ought to shoot you anyway." Whatever the words, the shooting of the aged, passive victim then occurred.

Sen. Stennis was taken by ambulance to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, where many of the most prominent men in government gathered as he underwent six and one-half hours of surgery.

A hospital spokesman said this morning that chances were "guarded" that Sen. Stennis *would recover. He said, however*, that the Democratic legislator from Mississippi was "conscious and resting comfortably."

'Still Very Critical'

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said just before noon that senators had been advised that "doctors are encouraged but his condition is still very critical."

Sen. Stennis's *shooting* provoked calls by President Nixon and members of Congress today for a crackdown on crime in the streets.

The President, in a White House news conference, said he hoped the crime would lead to "some action on legislation to ban the small handguns known as 'Saturday night specials.' "

A "precise definition" of the *easily* purchased weapons is needed, the President said, so that they can be kept out of the hands of criminals without impinging on the rights of those who want to use guns in legitimate ways, such as for hunting.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said: "This cowardly as*sault once again painfully reminds* us that no American can be com*pletely safe on the streets of our* cities. That problem is one of the *high-priority items on our* agenda for national action."

Rep. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., announced that he would recommend to his special House com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

AP.

Sen. John Stennis

Drop 13 Options for $50-Million Plane

Pan Am, TWA Decide Not to Buy Concorde

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—America's two biggest international airlines, Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, said today they would not exercise options to buy 13 Concorde Anglo-French supersonic airliners.

In statements issued within *minutes of each other*, the two companies rejected the 1,450-mile-an-hour jet as economically unsuited to their needs.

Pan Am had to decide today on whether to take up its option to buy seven, but the TWA decision had not been expected yet.

The TWA statement said: "TWA's management will recommend to its board of directors that we not exercise our options to purchase six Concordes."

Pan American said in a statement that *its studies* indicated that the plane "will be capable of scheduled supersonic service, but since it has significantly less range, less payload and higher operating costs than are provided by current and prospective wide-bodied jets, it will require substantially higher fares than today's.

"Concorde, *thus, does not* appear to be the airliner that satisfies Pan Am's future objectives and requirements as the company now see them.

"However, Pan Am will maintain an open door to the manufacturers *should they have any* new proposals they would wish to make."

TWA also said it would leave the door open to further discussion on the plane.

Concorde's makers, the British *Aircraft Corp. and Aerospatiale*, of France, were reported today to have made strong last-minute efforts to persuade Pan Am to exercise its options.

Concessions offered Pan Am were an extension of the options, a *sharp price cut* and a *reduction* in the number of planes to be purchased.

Pan Am's rebuff seems certain to revive the controversy over Concorde's future.

The decision by Pan Am, which yesterday reported a 1972 loss of $28.9 million, followed by the TWA *announcement is likely to spur* other American airlines with options on the plans to make their decisions known soon.

The director general of Air France, Pierre D. Cot, said recently: "Soon there will be *two types of airlines; those that* have the supersonic Concorde and those which do not, and the public will arbitrate."

At present the Concorde—at $50 to $60 million per plane—costs twice as much as the Boeing-747, but only carries a third as many passengers (108 *against more than 320.)*

Hungarian Train Hits Bus, Kills 35

BUDAPEST, Jan. 31 (AP).—One of Hungary's worst rail-bus accidents last night took a toll of 35 *lives*, gravely *injured* six and hospitalized another 14 persons when a bus crashed into a passenger train at an unguarded level crossing near Kecskemet, in central Hungary.

Police arrested the driver of the long-distance bus, blaming him for not stopping before crossing the railway tracks.

Russians Oust Farming Official After Bad Year

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union ousted a high agricultural official today, two days after it published statistics acknowledging that 1972 was a disastrous year in farming.

The ousted official is Sergei V. Shevchenko, chairman of the Russian association for the sale of agricultural equipment and supplies since 1961.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said he was removed for "violating state discipline" but gave no details.

Europe's Problems Now 'on Top Burner'

Nixon Stresses Import of Heath Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Nixon today described his talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath, beginning here tomorrow, as "enormously important" and the start of a new look at the problems of Europe *following the Vietnam* cease-fire.

Mr. Heath arrived here last night.

After his visits last year to China and the Soviet Union, the President said, he had paid attention to the problems of Europe, and "now those problems must be put on the top burner."

Mr. Nixon ticked off the problems requiring attention as trade, the European security conference *and negotiations on a mutual* balanced force reduction.

All of this could require consultation with the European allies, he said, "and that is one of the reasons why the Heath visit is so enormously important."

"I am spending more time with Mr. Heath than some other visitors, not that time proves everything," the President said.

"Not only will we have the usual luncheons and dinners together, but I will be spending the whole day with him at Camp David."

He said he wants to have Mr. Heath's thoughts on the European security conference and also wants to outline what the United States' position *should* be in view of the expanded European community.

Mr. Nixon said a confrontation with Europe on trade, which would end in bitterness and hurt both sides, must be avoided.

Such a conflict has been predicted by some in the United States who fear the competition of the newly enlarged *Common Market*.

"I don't fear a new Europe," the President said.

Mr. Heath is the first head of government to come to Washington since the President began his second term. Both men had intensive briefings with top assistants today in preparation for *the two days of White House* summit talks.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Heath will open their talks at the White House tomorrow. On Friday the President will make the unusual gesture of attending a luncheon with Mr. Heath at the British Embassy.

Mr. Nixon's invitation to the prime minister to spend some time at the presidential mountain retreat at Camp David, near Washington, is one few foreign visitors receive.

Nixon Bars Trip to Europe For 5 Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—*President Nixon today* ruled out any trips to Europe for the first half of 1973 and said he is planning no trips outside the United States during this time.

The fact that he is not going to Europe, he told a news conference, does not mean that his government will not be paying greater attention to Europe.

"We now must turn to the problems of Europe," Mr. Nixon said, noting that he has been to Peking and to Moscow.

2-Day Execution Toll Rises to 5

Two Catholic Teen-Agers Slain in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Two Belfast Catholic teen-agers were found shot to death today, raising the toll in Northern Ireland's latest flareup of killings to five in 36 hours.

This put the total slain in all violence in 3 1/2 years at 696. Executions have claimed 130 lives, about two-thirds of them Catholics.

Police checking out a telephone tip found the body of 14-year-old Philip Rafferty, shot in the head and the hood of his blue anorak pulled over his head, at the Giant's Ring, an ancient stone circle maintained as a tourist site south of the city.

The boy's parents had reported him missing early today when he failed to return to their home in Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown district after attending band practice.

A few hours after he was found, a motorist on the main Belfast-Dublin highway spotted the body of Gabriel Savage near a turn-off — Belfast's southwest outskirts, only 100 yards from where the body of a slain Protestant was found yesterday. He also had been shot in the head.

Two gunmen seized the 17-year-old as he strolled with his girlfriend in Andersonstown late last night, police said. The girl escaped.

"These could be more Protestant-Catholic vengeance killings or—going by the execution-style—they could be punishments by the IRA [Irish Republican Army]," a police spokesman said. "We're exploring both possibilities."

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for one of the five killings, that of Francis Smyth, the 28-year-old Protestant whose body was found yesterday.

It said Mr. Smith was a Protestant gunman "executed" for being involved in the machine-gun attack which killed a 14-year-old Belfast Catholic boy Monday night. Another machine-gun attack Monday night killed a 22-year-old Catholic gasoline station attendant.

Following the IRA announcement that it had killed Mr. Smyth, the militant Protestant Ulster Defense Association declared it was ceasing efforts to keep Protestant extremists from killing.

"We cannot control the Protestant extremists," UDA vice-chairman Thomas Herron said. "We have tried to stop the murders but recent bombing outrages by Republican rebels have provoked them. Protestant extremists cannot keep turning the other cheek."

Another bomb rocked downtown Belfast today, wrecking an auto accessories store. Gunmen who planted the bomb shouted a warning, the area was cleared and no one was hurt, police said.

Another bomb later wrecked an electrical goods store in the Protestant Lisburn Road. Two youths with guns planted it, again shouting a warning that prevented casualties, police said.

'Arab Ministers' Talks Fail To Unite Hussein, Guerrillas

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (NYT).— Foreign and defense ministers from 18 Arab countries flew back to their capitals today without having succeeded during a four-day effort here to make peace between King Hussein and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

The most important event of the conference at Arab League headquarters in downtown Cairo was Jordan's acceptance of a virtually unanimous call for the "reactivation" of the eastern front against Israel—namely, restoration of military coordination between Jordan and its Arab neighbors under the over-all direction of Gen. Ahmed Ismail, Egyptian Defense Minister and commander in chief.

The military coordination ended in late 1971 after Hussein liquidated the Palestinian commandos on Jordanian soil in bloody fighting. Iraq, which had troops stationed in Jordan until then, is reported to have made clear that it continues to be suspicious of the king's intentions.

Return of Commandos

It was the intention of most Arab governments at the meetings that Jordan's reintegration in Arab military planning should clear the way for the return of Palestinian commandos to Jordanian soil.

Jordan's Foreign Minister Salah Abu Zeid told the conference his government would welcome the commandos back if they submitted to strict military control by the Jordanian forces and Gen. Ismail. Egypt is understood to have supported this position.

But the Palestinian delegates refused to accept any restriction on their freedom of action, and the conference adjourned with the issue deadlocked.

A military delegation comprising Egyptian, Iraqi, Syrian, Libyan, Kuwaiti and Sudanese officers is reported to have flown to Amman yesterday in the first such visit since 1971.

A civilian commission headed by Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, is to go there later in another effort to break the deadlock with the Palestinians.

Financial Pledges

The conference is reliably reported to have produced pledges totaling about $190 million in financial assistance to Syria in compensation for losses suffered through Israeli air attacks. The main donors are understood to be the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf.

Libya is understood to have withheld financial support to Syria. The reason—they are never announced publicly—is believed to be Libya's displeasure over Syrian reliance on Soviet military aid.

The oil-rich Arab countries were reported to have promised increased financial contributions for the purchase of arms to be put at the disposal of Egypt and Syria.

But a plan for pooling the financial resources of the Arab world in an Arab National Fund was accepted in principle only, without action. It was referred to the Arab League's economic council, made up of the economics ministers of the 18 members.

Iraq Would Cut Oil Flow

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—Iraq has proposed a suspension of all Arab oil exports for 10 years if necessary as a way of pressuring nations described as hostile to Arab causes, the semi-official Baghdad daily newspaper Al Thawra reported.

The proposal is believed to be part of an Iraqi plan submitted to the Arab League Defense Council.

According to Arab oil sources, the Iraqi plan was the subject of heated debate at the council, prompting the Saudi Arabian delegation to threaten a walkout.

Iraqi's chief delegate said in proposing the plan that Arab oil producers wouldn't be affected by the suspension because they have large currency reserves that could sustain them throughout the period.

Sadat Blames Student Riots On Left, Right

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Blaming the recent student agitation on the "adventurist left" and the "reactionary right," President Anwar Sadat said today he will not allow any deviation from the principles of the Egyptian revolution.

He said that all officials who did not believe in the revolution's "political line" were invited to submit their resignations.

The president was addressing parliament in a special session on the recent agitation that prompted the government to close all universities and colleges Jan. 3. Classes will be resumed Saturday.

In his 100-minute speech, broadcast live by all radio and television networks, Mr. Sadat said: "Any person, in a position of responsibility, who is not convinced of the political line of the July 23 [1952] revolution is invited to quit his position immediately.

"Any deviation, if only indirectly or by word of mouth, from the political line of the revolution, will call for legal action," Mr. Sadat said. "As of today, such deviation will not be tolerated anymore."

Mr. Sadat described the principles of the Egyptian revolution, which brought the late Gamal Abdel Nasser to power, as an "alliance of the people's working forces" within the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only legal political party. Half the seats of the party and parliament are reserved for farmers and workers.

He said the "adventurist left" was responsible for the recent student agitation. "The reactionary right was laughing up their sleeves, hoping that the government would liquidate the left and the right would emerge triumphant," Mr. Sadat said.

Leftist Plan

The plan of the leftist students, who did not exceed 100, he said, was scheduled to take effect Jan. 1. They were to organize a general student congress, withdraw confidence from the student unions and then establish a leftist organization to be called the National Democratic Alliance of Students.

He said 120 students and 21 other persons were arrested on the state prosecutor's orders for taking part in the recent disturbances.

But the unrest did not end with the closure of the universities because a number of students were arrested two weeks ago while making plans to resume anti-government activity once classes were resumed, he said.

Israelis Uncover Sabotage Ring, 1 Suspect Slain

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (AP).—Israeli security forces have reported uncovering a spy and sabotage ring which was believed responsible for sending letter-bombs to President Nixon, Secretary of State William Rogers and ex-Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, the military command said today.

One member of the alleged ring was shot dead trying to cross the cease-fire line into Syria, and several other residents of the occupied Golan Heights were detained on suspicion of being members of the network, a spokesman said.

The letter-bombs to Mr. Nixon and his cabinet members were discovered in an Israeli post office in October and were defused by police. An American tourist was detained on suspicion of sending the bombs, but later released.

The spokesman said the ring also sent letter-bombs to various Israelis last month. One of the parcels exploded, wounding a woman. The other letter-bombs were rendered harmless by police experts.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	34	Snow
ATHENS	13	55	Sunny
BEIRUT	14	57	Stormy
BELGRADE	6	43	Fair
BERLIN	3	37	Rain
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Cloudy
CAIRO	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	5	41	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Rain
HELSINKI	—5	23	Snow
ISTANBUL	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	13	55	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy
LONDON	5	41	Fair
MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
MILAN	5	41	Rain
MONTREAL	—26	—14	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—17	1	Overcast
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	—5	23	Sunny
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Snow
PARIS	6	43	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	11	52	Overcast
SOFIA	4	39	Fair
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	15	59	Rain
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	5	41	Cloudy
VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Overcast
WASHINGTON	2	36	Cloudy
ZURICH	3	37	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Associated Press.

TIGHT SQUEEZE—American M-60 tank certainly has the right of way (the only way) easing through narrow street in a small southern German town during recent maneuvers. The housewife in the window at right seems a little bit anxious.

Thieu to Visit Nixon in California

Kissinger Going to Hanoi to Discuss Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

tendency to turn inward to the works of peace rather than turning outward to the works of war," the President said. "That, at least, is our motive."

He refused to put a dollar total on such aid because he wants to discuss it first with congressional leaders from both parties, the President said.

Asked whether the United States would grant low-interest loans to Indochina while refusing such loans to American farmers, the President called it a "great tradition of America" to help former enemies.

He added: "We will be fair [and] will see that our farmers also are treated fairly."

Mr. Kissinger, the first high-ranking U.S. official to visit North Vietnam since 1960, had been expected to make the trip after the peace agreement was reached.

The President said his foreign policy adviser was not going to Hanoi to greet prisoners of war who are to be released under the agreement. Nor, Mr. Nixon added, would he go to California to welcome the returned POWs because the men should be allowed to go to their families as soon as possible.

"We should not exploit" their return home, Mr. Nixon said.

Mr. Nixon also said "we have every reason to believe two U.S. fliers being held by China would be released as the prisoner of war problem is worked out in Vietnam.

First U.S. Confirmation

There are no assurances that the sentence of John T. Downey, a Chinese captive since the Korean war, will be commuted, he continued. Mr. Nixon identified Mr. Downey as an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency and said that his case was different from that of the two fliers.

This was the first time a U.S. official had identified Mr. Downey as a CIA agent, as the Chinese have often charged.

The two fliers are Maj. Philip E. Smith and Lt. Robert J. Flynn. Both were captured when their planes flew near Hainan Island in separate incidents during the Vietnam war.

Turning to the projected meeting with President Thieu, Mr. Nixon said this would come at a "mutually convenient" time this spring. While he did not dwell on its purpose, the President's later discussion of Indochina aid indicated that postwar assistance would be a principal item.

Mr. Nixon's news conference followed a meeting yesterday with South Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, which focused on postwar relations between the United States and South Vietnam.

Sen. Stennis Shot Twice

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee on crime that "we concentrate for the next two years on violent street crime."

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., said he would renew his campaign to push through a comprehensive bill to crack down on crime.

Sen. Stennis is a former prosecutor and judge from De Kalb, Miss. He was first elected to the Senate in 1947, in a special election to choose a successor to flamboyant segregationist Theodore Bilbo. While establishing the reputation of being considerably more moderate than his predecessor, Sen. Stennis has become the seventh-ranked member of the upper house in terms of seniority.

Yesterday, he worked through out the day in the Capitol, leaving about 6 p.m. to attend a reception held nearby by the National Guard Association.

After driving home alone and parking in front of his house, as was his custom, he stepped out of the auto and was approached by the young gunmen, according to police.

While the legislator was standing in the roadway, the robbers demanded money. The senator turned over the wallet, watch and coin.

The youths then said they should or would shoot him, and two shots were fired. The senator fell to the ground and the assailants ran off.

The bullet that struck Sen. Stennis in the left upper thigh disintegrated when it hit the bone. The other, entering his chest to the left of and just below the left nipple, traversed the body, left to right, and lodged in the right side of his back.

The senator got up and struggled to his door, negotiating a 10-foot sidewalk, four concrete steps, 20 more feet of sidewalk, three more steps, and a six-foot landing.

His Request for Help

Unaided, he entered the house and told his wife, Coy Hines Stennis, to call for medical help and the police.

At the hospital, the senator awoke about 10 minutes after his long surgery ended at 3:20 a.m.

His vital signs—heart rate, blood pressure and respiration—were described as stable.

The hospital reported him in "very serious" condition—the poorest condition it lists. A spokesman said the bullet into his chest caused the more serious wound. It tore downward through the middle part of his stomach, pierced his pancreas and damaged a major vein that empties blood into the intestinal tract.

Sen. Stennis was the fourth U.S. senator held up in Washington in the past four years—but the first to be hurt.

Italian Ferry Bombed In a Corsican Port

BASTIA, Corsica, Jan. 31 (AP).—A plastic bomb ripped a gash about a yard long just above the waterline of a 1,000-ton Italian car ferry anchored in Bastia today. Police said they suspected Corsicans enraged by Italian pollution of their fishing grounds.

Damage from the explosion was estimated at $200,000. The crew's quarters were partially destroyed and a sailor sleeping there was injured.

U.S. Won't Punish Civilian POWs for Talking to Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Civilian prisoners of war will not be penalized with loss of military medical treatment if they talk to newsmen after their release from captivity.

This clarification came from the State Department here yesterday after a department spokesman at Clark Air Force Base, in the Philippines, said there would be a penalty for talking to newsmen.

Irwin Teven, the spokesman in the Philippines, had said, "If one of the returning civilians wants to hold a press conference, he may do so, but only by opting out of the homecoming program. But once he opts out, he may not come back."

Operation Homecoming will provide medical and psychological treatment for military and civilian prisoners released by Hanoi. The North Vietnamese have reported holding 32 civilians.

A State Department spokesman denied Mr. Teven's statement, saying it was "based on a misunderstanding or distortion." The spokesman added however that it was felt it would not be in "the men's interest" to have press or public contact during the first days after their release.

Newsmen will not be allowed to talk to returning military prisoners anywhere in the Pacific area, officials said.

Le Duc Tho and Party Arrive in Peking

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP).—Le Duc Tho, North Vietnam's special adviser who negotiated a cease-fire and related protocols on Vietnam, and his party arrived today in Peking, the official Hsinhua news agency reported.

Nixon Insists That Draft-Dodgers 'Must Pay—Criminal Penalty'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (IHT).—Here is a partial transcript of President Nixon's comments on the question of amnesty for those who left the United States to avoid military service in Vietnam:

"As far as amnesty is concerned, I have stated my views, and those views remain exactly the same. The war is over. Many Americans paid a very high price to serve their country, some with their lives, some as prisoners of war for as long as six to seven years, and, of course, 2 1/2 million, 2 to 3 years out of their lives, serving in a country far away in a war that they realize had very little support among the so-called better people in the media and the intellectual circles, and the rest, which had very little support, certainly, among some elements of the Congress, particularly the United States Senate, but which fortunately did have support among a majority of the American people, who some say, despite the fact that they were hammered night after night, and day after day, with the fact that this was an immoral war, that America should not be there, that they could not serve their country, that morally what they should do was desert their country.

"Certainly as we look at all of that, there might be a tendency to say now, to those few hundreds who went to Canada or Sweden or someplace else, and chose to desert their country because they had a higher morality, we should now give them amnesty.

"Now, amnesty means forgiveness. We cannot provide forgiveness for them. Those who served paid their price. Those who deserted must pay their price, and the price is not a junket in the Peace Corps, or something like that, as some have suggested. The price is a criminal penalty for disobeying the laws of the United States. If they want to return to the United States they must pay the penalty. If they don't want to return, they are certainly welcome to stay in any country that welcomes them."

Two Truce Commissions Establish Contact in Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

yet given the exact time or place he was to be picked up. The spokesman said the details would be worked out by the joint military commission.

The head of the North Vietnamese delegation, Maj. Gen. Le Quang Hoa, arrived in Saigon from Hanoi on Monday, though he actually disembarked at Tan Son Nhut Air Base only yesterday, after spending 30 hours inside the U.S. Air Force plane that had brought him. The 90 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates who arrived with him had refused to fill out South Vietnamese immigration cards.

North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry, in a statement broadcast over Hanoi radio, charged that the United States and South Vietnam had "blatantly violated" the Paris agreement by trying "every way to cause troubles" for the two Communist delegations to the military commission.

"The United States and the Saigon government must bear all the consequences" resulting from these problems, the Hanoi broadcast warned.

The strict secrecy and tight security that have surrounded the meetings of the military commission continued today. None of the four delegations disclosed any information about the subjects discussed. American officials said privately that they had been enjoined in the strongest possible terms not to discuss the sessions of the military commission.

U.S., Russia Sign Wildlife Accord

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP).—U.S. and Soviet officials today signed agreements for joint efforts to conserve rare and endangered species of wild plants and animals in both countries.

The agreements, which cover research and studies of everything from swans to sperm whales and many plants, are expected to lead to wide exchanges of scientists and specific development and protection measures, the officials said.

A 10-day meeting of U.S. and Soviet experts, which concluded today, grew from an agreement on environmental protection signed here last May by Presidents Nixon and Nikolai V. Podgorny.

Air France Strike Off

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP).—Air France pilots and flight crews today withdrew a strike threat announcing that agreement had been reached with the management.

New Series of Secret Talks Started by Laotian Enemies

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Delegates of the Vientiane government and of the Communist-led Pathet Lao held the first in a new series of secret peace talks today, amid the hope that a cease-fire agreement in Laos could be concluded quickly.

The Pathet Lao delegation leader, Gen. Phoune Sipraseuth, and two members of his delegation, met at the home of Ngon Sananikone, acting head of the Vientiane delegation.

Despite the relatively low rank of the delegates, it was expected that talks would move rapidly, and it was apparent today that procedural problems that characterized the last 16 weeks of formal talks are no longer a bar to progress.

New Flexibility

The Pathet Lao had proposed during yesterday's regular weekly meeting that the first of the secret talks be held at their compound here, and that the regular head of the Vientiane delegation, Pheng Phongsavan, should be present. The fact that the meeting took place at Mr. Ngon's home and without Mr. Pheng's presence indicates a new Pathet Lao flexibility.

The two sides agreed to continue the formal Tuesday talks along with the secret sessions.

The Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, is due back here tomorrow from a visit to India with a stop in Bangkok. It seems probable that Prince Souvanna himself will soon be involved in the talks, possibly with the participation of a high-ranking Pathet Lao counterpart.

Communist sources have discounted the possibility for a cease-fire in Laos within the 15 days after the Vietnamese cease-fire predicted by Prince Souvanna. But they acknowledge that a cease-fire is expected soon.

According to sources in Vientiane, the Pathet Lao has finally dropped its objections to the government proposal that discussions of the military cease-fire be separated from those on a political solution for the divided country.

Airlift Offer

The Soviet Union has offered to operate an airlift between the de facto Pathet Lao capital at Sam Neua and Vientiane to facilitate the talks, and Prince Souvanna has said he has no objection to it.

Meanwhile, foreign military sources reported that fighting in Laos remains sharp in some areas, but "normal" for this time of year and there is no evidence that any major push is in progress by either side.

An American spokesman, asked about reports that B-52 bombers have been attacking Communist troops in Laos, said he could not go beyond the statement issued in Honolulu that B-52 missions over Laos have been flown at the request of the Laotian government.

Fighting Still Sputtering in So. Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

mand official said the flow was running about 300 to 400 a day.

The number of American military personnel remaining in South Vietnam now stands at just over 22,000.

In its daily report on alleged Communist cease-fire violations, the South Vietnamese military authorities asserted there were 45 more such incidents between 6 a.m. and noon today, bringing the total since the cease-fire went into effect to 91 alleged Communist violations.

The South Vietnamese do not report any violations of the cease-fire by their own troops, and there were no available counterclaims by the Communists. In the past, the Viet Cong command has said that its troops were "scrupulously" adhering to the terms of the cease-fire and that the Saigon government forces were repeatedly violating them.

Since the international supervisory machinery established by the Paris peace agreement has not yet begun to function, there was no independent verification of the South Vietnamese allegations.

Casualty Report

According to the South Vietnam military authorities, since the cease-fire went into effect a total of 2,431 Communist soldiers have been killed and 13 captured.

The Saigon authorities said that during the same period 45 government soldiers were killed, 1,633 were wounded and 129 were missing.

In addition, according to the South Vietnamese, 15 civilians were killed, 90 were wounded and two were "abducted."

The government spokesman said that as of 6 a.m. today Communists had penetrated a total of 142 hamlets around the country since the cease-fire started and had been driven out of 89 of them. That left 53 still contested.

Yesterday the number of contested hamlets had stood at 4[illegible]

Much but not all of the continuing fighting centers on control of the hamlets.

The rest of the fighting reportedly has involved attempts by the Communists to cut roads and by government troops to reopen them, as well as direct clashes between opposing troops attacking each other's positions.

Cambodian Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Communist activity has declined in Cambodia since the signing of the Vietnam peace agreement and the government's unilateral suspension of offensive military operations, it was officially reported today.

Information Minister Ker Reth told a press conference, "The first reaction we have noticed since the suspension is that few major attacks are taking place in Cambodian territory."

Two Planes Crash

HONOLULU, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific announced that two F-4 jet fighters crashed in the Gulf of Tonkin near Da Nang, Vietnam, today during a routine patrol mission.

The announcement said the jets apparently collided in the air about 80 miles from Da Nang.

The two-man crew from one F-4 was rescued, but the two men from the other plane were listed as missing.

Both of the planes were from the aircraft carrier Ranger. Adm. Noel Gayler's office in Honolulu announced that for the third consecutive day U.S. aircraft, including B-52s, continued bombing operations over Laos at the request of the Royal Laotian government.

No further comment was made on the bombing missions.

Bonn Authorizes 130 Million Marks To Aid Indochina

BONN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The West German government today authorized immediate humanitarian aid of 30 million marks, plus 100 million marks for reconstruction assistance, this year in Indochina.

State Secretary Ruediger von Wechmar announced the decision, saying Erhard Eppler, Minister of Economic Cooperation, has been instructed to develop a reconstruction aid program for the four Indochinese states.

The program initally was to be limited to South and North Vietnam. But at today's cabinet meeting, the ministers decided to extend the program to include Laos and Cambodia.

Mr. Wechmar said reconstruction aid will be linked to specific projects.

"We are not one more going to make the mistake of giving any government a blank check," he said.

Abortion Trial Set For Belgian Doctor

LIEGE, Belgium, Jan. 31 (AP).—Dr. Willy Peers was committed for trial today on a charge of carrying out several illegal abortions. He was ordered held in custody.

Dr. Peers was arrested two weeks ago after an anonymous complaint that he had carried out an abortion on a girl who had been raped by her father.

Police said an investigation led to the discovery in Dr. Peers's papers of more than 300 documents signed by patients confirming they had been aborted.

His arrest led to countrywide protests and demands for a reform of the anti-abortion law.

East, West Spar Over Goals at Start of Troop Cuts Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

that is the object of the exercise."

Despite the missing word, Mr. Khlestov did express some enthusiasm for what was beginning. "The Soviet Union attaches great importance," he said, "to these consultations, having in mind that an agreement about a reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe would promote the process of further lessening of tension on the European continent, the cause of strengthening the world peace."

The Dutch and Soviet statements also showed still another difference: Mr. van Ufford specifically called these consultations the "talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe." Mr. Khlestov left out the word "central," referring only to "Europe."

The Soviet Union, in addition to an effort to enlarge participation here to include all interested parties, has shown interest in enlarging them to include all of Europe. The NATO intention always has been to start with reductions in Central Europe, that is primarily both Germanys, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This approach would leave reductions in Northern and Southern Europe for later.

NATO believes that the balance of power in Northern Europe already is bad. The Russians have five divisions that could press on northern Norway. Facing them they would find little more than a Norwegian brigade group and some U.S. submarines.

In Southern Europe, on the other hand, NATO forces actually outnumber Warsaw Pact forces, 37 divisions to 30, with the principal strength made up of Italian, Greek and Turkish troops.

The U.S. delegation to these talks, which are likely to go on for many months, if not years, was most reserved in its opening day remarks. Jonathan Dean, the chief U.S. delegate, who played a key role in the negotiation of last year's Big Four Berlin agreement, told the press before today's session:

'Only a Beginning'

"We have been pressing for these talks for a long time. We are going to do our best to give it a constructive outcome. This is only a beginning."

The question of participation will certainly be a key one during the next few days. The NATO formula limits its own full participation to the United States, Canada, West Germany, Britain and Benelux, with the flank countries, Norway and Denmark in the north and Italy, Greece and Turkey in the south, admitted in limited status, sometimes more than observers.

A logical compromise on participation would enable the Warsaw Pact to also admit observers, for example Romania and Bulgaria, neither with troops in the key Central Europe area.

Romania, however, adopted the same tactics here as it did at the security talks in Helsinki, has publicly been refusing to accept anything such as "limited status."

Two other key nations are present here: Yugoslavia, which some observers think the Russians want to bring in under the interested parties formula, and France, which has objected to bloc-to-bloc approach, but which might eventually come along if the right participation formula is found.

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On Impounding Congress-Approved Funds

Nixon Defies Challenge by Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP). President Nixon today defied Senate challenge to his refusal spend congressionally approv- funds by declaring he would ntinue to impound such funds long as using them would cessitate a tax increase.

Mr. Nixon charged Congress th fiscal irresponsibility and nphasized that the Constitution early gives him the right and e power not to spend these nds.

The President told newsmen at he will continue to submit budget requests that will be "not for the special interests, but for the general interest," and defined the general interest as: "Don't break the family budget by raising taxes or prices."

Mr. Nixon also said he will not use executive privilege "as a shield" and that he will soon issue a statement to spell out precisely his stand on the testimony of administration officials before Congress.

He was asked about Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans jr., invoking executive privilege yesterday in refusing to tell a civil service commission hearing what the White House role was in the 1969 firing of former Pentagon executive A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who told Congress about cost overruns on the C-5 aircraft.

'I Stick by It'

Mr. Nixon said he was aware of the Fitzgerald firing and "I approved it." He said the case had been submitted to him for a decision, "I made it—and I stick by it."

At the civil service hearing, Gen. Seamans said, "I never received any instructions, but I will not say I did not receive any advice," when he was asked by Mr. Fitzgerald's attorney about White House involvement.

Mr. Nixon indicated that Mr. Seamans must have talked to someone who relayed Mr. Nixon's decision.

Mr. Nixon said questions of executive privilege would be handled on "a case-by-case basis." He said he had no intention of expanding the use of executive privilege and for that reason he would prepare what he termed "a precise statement" so his views would be known.

Yesterday senators, with cries of encouragement to each othe: to "save the Constitution" and "restore the dignity of the Congress," prepared to clash with the President over control of federal spending.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., leader in this latest battle between Capitol Hill and the White House, started collecting favorable testimony on a bill he has written that would severely restrict the President's authority to impound appropriated funds, as Mr. Nixon has done to the extent of about $12 billion in the current fiscal year.

The measure—already co-sponsored by 51 of the 100 senators—would allow a President to impose his "hold" on Congressionally mandated spending for only 60 days. Unless Congress affirmatively endorsed his impoundment action within that period, he would have to bow to its previously expressed wish and spend the money.

'Constitutional Crisis'

Sen. Ervin and a half-dozen other senators who testified yesterday at hearings he chaired with Sen. Lawton M. Chiles jr., D., La., agreed that Mr. Nixon has precipitated a "constitutional crisis" by his frequent use of the impounding powers, which have been employed occasionally by most presidents since the time of Jefferson.

But they disagreed on whether Sen. Ervin's bill would bring Mr. Nixon to heel. And they conceded Congress will have to improve its own handling of the budget before it can regain control of spending from the executive.

While Sen. Ervin's Judiciary Subcommittee and Sen. Chiles's Government Operations Subcommittee began a joint hearing on the Ervin bill, the Policy Committees of both parties in the Senate were discussing—without final action—the related question of a congressional spending ceiling for next year.

Mr. Nixon, in his budget message Monday, urged Congress to ratify his $268.7-billion spending ceiling for fiscal 1974 before acting on any individual spending bill.

Senate Republicans met with Roy Ash, new head of the Office of Management and Budget, but postponed any decision on a statement drafted by Sen. John G. Tower, R., Texas, endorsing the President's request. Sen. Tower said many members were in disagreement with specific cuts Mr. Nixon is proposing.

Meantime, the Democratic Policy Committee endorsed a resolution sponsored by Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., calling on the Joint Congressional Budget Committee to recommend by Feb. 15 a procedure for establishing a congressional budget ceiling.

For Republican Nomination

Nixon Is Reported to Prefer Connally Over Agnew in '76

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—President Nixon told a recent sitor that he thought John B. Connally, his former Secretary of he Treasury, would make an excellent Republican presidential ndidate in 1976, according to high Republican sources.

In the conversation at the White House, the President was derstood to have indicated his eference for Mr. Connally, a minal Democrat, over Vice-President Spiro Agnew, who has rong support in the right wing the Republican party.

[Discussing Mr. Connally at his ws conference today, Mr. Nixon id that he felt Mr. Connally uld handle any job in the untry—or even the world, the sociated Press reported. But, r. Nixon added, "I would be out my mind to endorse anybody r the presidency now."]

Associates of Mr. Agnew say ey fear that Nixon administraon officials are moving to place r. Connally in line for the 1976 residential nomination ahead of e Vice-President.

According to these sources, the pporters of Mr. Agnew in the dministration believe that Mr. onnally will be brought back nto the Nixon cabinet as secretary of state. This would place r. Connally in a strong posion for the 1976 nomination fter Mr. Nixon has served the ight-year constitutional maximum in the White House.

A Frequent Admirer

Mr. Nixon has often expressed is high admiration for Mr. Conally, a former Texas governor. e headed Democrats for Nixon n the 1972 presidential race but as supported state Democratic andidates in Texas.

Mr. Connally resigned from the abinet last May 16 after a 15-month term as secretary of the reasury. He has since practiced aw in Texas and is one of the President's chief out-of-government advisers. He played a major ole in reshuffling the cabinet nd the executive branch to give r. Nixon better control of the ureaucracy.

Republican leaders generally believe that Mr. Connally has een an important asset to the Nixon administration, but there s strong feeling against him as a Republican presidential contender because of his present tanding as a Democrat.

Although Mr. Nixon has twice hosen Mr. Agnew as his running-mate, there have been recurring omplaints from Agnew supporters that members of the Nixon taff have treated the Vice-President with contempt.

Some of the Agnew people now believe that his role in the administration is being downgraded to uild up Mr. Connally for the residential nomination.

On another matter of personalities, Ron Ziegler, White House press secretary, insisted yesterday that there had never been any rift or disagreement between President Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger on Vietnam policy.

AP.

John B. Connally

Mr. Ziegler was questioned at length by reporters after Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President, castigated columnists—in a New York Times column—for reporting differences between the President and Mr. Kissinger during the December bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, while peace negotiations were suspended.

"There was no disagreement on content or the approach, general or specific" between the two on any aspect of Vietnam policy, Mr. Ziegler said, and this applied to the December bombing.

Jack Anderson Aide Arrested

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Les Whitten, an associate of syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, was arrested today by the FBI on charges of receiving stolen government documents and possession of government property, Mr. Anderson's office said. A Justice Department spokesman confirmed the arrest.

Opal Ginn, of Mr. Anderson's office, said Mr. Whitten was arrested after leaving a house in Washington and taken to FBI headquarters in handcuffs. She said the documents concerned the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The bureau was occupied by Indians and ransacked late last year. Two other men, both Indians, were arrested with Mr. Whitten, she said.

U.S. Banker in Warsaw

WARSAW, Jan. 31 (AP).—David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, arrived in Warsaw today reported- to discuss long-term credits with Polish leaders.

Fearing Hijacks, U.S. Limits Atom Cargo on Planes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—With an eye on possible hijackings, the United States yesterday announced sharp new restrictions on transport of potential atomic bomb-making materials aboard commercial passenger aircraft.

The restrictions would sharply reduce the amounts of fissionable uranium and plutonium that may be carried aboard domestic passenger aircraft.

An Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said in answer to a newsman's questions that the move is aimed at the possibility that an aircraft might be hijacked by an enemy agent or even by some "kook," so that the material would be taken to some country where it could be diverted to making bombs.

The idea, he indicated, is to reduce by large amounts the quantities of these fissionable materials that could be carried aboard commercial craft. Then, if such a plane were hijacked, the quantities of materials diverted would be of no practical use to a potential illicit bomb-maker.

O'Higgins to Run In Irish Election

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Fine Gael, the main opposition party in the Irish Parliament, today selected Thomas O'Higgins to contest the presidential election in June.

President Eamon de Valera, 90, is stepping down in June after two seven-year terms in office. Mr. O'Higgins, who is 56, came within 10,000 votes of defeating Mr. De Valera in the 1966 election.

1969 Meteorite's Origin Traced To Formation of the Solar System

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP).—A meteorite that fell on Mexico in 1969 is the oldest object yet found from the original gas cloud that formed the solar system, a California scientist reported Monday.

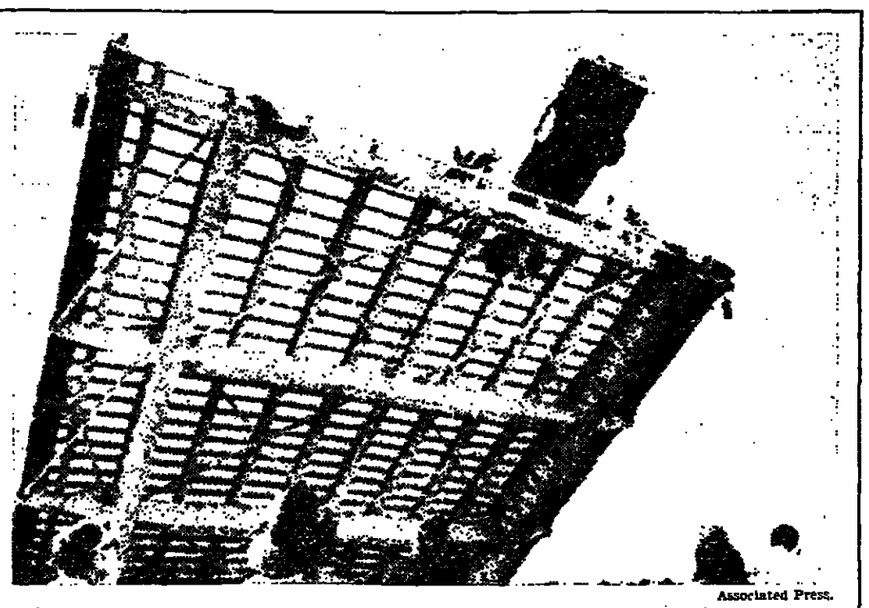
The meteorite is some 4.6 billion years old—as old as the solar system—or some 600 million years older than the oldest rocks yet brought back from the moon by the Apollo astronauts, the scientist said.

"It's the earliest thing condensed out of the solar nebula that we've found yet," said Dr. Gerald Wasserburg, of the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Wasserburg said the meteorite material is about six million years older than the oldest meteorite yet found. It is referred to geologically as a carbonaceous chrondrinte.

The meteorite burst in the atmosphere over the small village of Pueblito de Allende, a high, dry plateau area near Hidalgo del Parral, in northern Mexico, on Feb. 8, 1969.

The total material recovered, and under study in several institutions, weighed over two tons Dr. Wasserburg said.



Associated Press.

Automobile carrying four persons balanced on raised bridge in St. Petersburg, Fla.

...And Then the Drawbridge Opened

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP).—Four elderly women driving across a causeway bridge in a borrowed car suddenly found themselves dangling 35 feet above Tampa Bay on Tuesday when the bridge opened.

They stayed there for an hour before they were rescued unharmed by a fire department crane.

Madeleine Dow, 74, of Toronto, Canada, was at the wheel of her son's 1962 auto. Clayton Gignac, just a few years younger, was at the controls of the bridge.

Mrs. Dow said later she didn't hear the bridge's warning bells or see the gates come down until she and her companions already were past the first gate and driving on the drawspan itself.

Witnesses said she tried to back up and the rear wheels just crossed the halfway mark before the drawbridge's two jaws parted. The lip of one jaw snagged her car's undercarriage, lifting it up into the air.

The car rose with the bridge, its front wheels on and its back wheels off, until the jaws approached their normal near-vertical open position.

Meanwhile, bridgetender Gignac had kept his eyes firmly fixed on an approaching sailboat—its tall mast was the reason he was raising the bridge.

But at that point the frantic yells and signals from the boatman made him look back toward his bridge.

"And there," he said later, "was the car."

Mr. Gignac stopped the bridge and kept looking up. Mrs. Dow and her companions kept looking down. The car motor was still running.

As 25 police and firemen converged on the scene, hundreds of sightseers congregated, the bay beneath the bridge became clogged with yachts and powerboats, the traffic backed up for 10 miles, the bridgetender shuddered and the ladies prayed.

But an hour later, it was all over and Mrs. Dow; Norah Bennett, 75; Olive M. Bomd, and Margaret Strype, all of Toronto, had been rescued by firemen using a basket mounted on a snorkel truck. Their car was chained to the bridge and lowered.

After a quick check and a tranquilizer at a local hospital, Mrs. Dow decided. "What we need is a good drink."

And all four women drove off.

Liddy, McCord Stay in Jail, Seeking $100,000 for Bail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord jr., two former Nixon re-election campaign officials convicted of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate case, remained in jail today as their attorneys sought to have them freed on bond.

Chief U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica revoked their $10,000 appearance bonds yesterday after their conviction by a federal jury.

Attorneys for both men filed applications today for a Hearing. The government indicated it would be ready for oral arguments tomorrow.

Judge Sirica set surety bonds of $100,000 for five Watergate defendants who pleaded guilty early in the trial. Only one, E. Howard Hunt, was able to post bond.

'Can Raise $50,000'

"We are telling the judge in our motion that by calling upon his wife and father, the most Mr. Liddy can raise is $50,000," said Thomas Kennelly, one of Liddy's attorneys.

A surety bond requires collateral, such as real property, in the same amount as the bond. An appearance bond generally requires only a cash deposit of 10 percent of the bond.

All seven men await sentencing. McCord, convicted on eight counts, faces a maximum sentence of 60 years and $60,000 in fines. But an expected single sentence on two burglary convictions effectively reduces the maximum possible to 45 years.

Liddy, convicted on six counts, could get a maximum 50 years in prison. But combined sentences for burglary would bring the limit down to 35 years. His possible fines total $40,000.

For the five others, the maximum is 55 years—or 40 under merged burglary sentences.

Kennecott Claims 2 Nations Oppose Chile Mine Grab

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The Kennecott Copper Corp. said today that a Hamburg court had ruled that Chile's expropriation of its El Teniente copper mine is a violation of international law and the public order of West Germany.

The company said that Judge Luther of the Hamburg district court said that the expropriation was "so bad it is unbearable for our understanding of law and legal policy."

On Jan. 22 the court lifted Kennecott's attachment of 3,500 tons of copper unloaded from a Russian vessel for the Norddeutsche refinery in Hamburg.

Today the judge indicated that the court probably would not have lifted the attachment if Norddeutsche had been the purchaser of the copper instead of a processor for purchasers who might not be German, the company said.

Kennecott's counsel said the significance of the opinion is that courts in both France and West Germany have ruled that the expropriation of the copper without compensation was illegal.

All 82 Unhurt in Skid At Airport in Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The 72 passengers and 10 crew aboard a Colombian airliner escaped unhurt when it crashed in fog on landing here early today.

A spokesman of the airline, Avianca, said the Boeing-707 skidded off the main runway as it touched down in heavy fog after a flight from Frankfurt and Paris. The aircraft, flight AV71, was scheduled to go on to San Juan, Caracas and Bogota. The front undercarriage was damaged and the four-engined jet ended up slewed to one side.

Soviet Dissident Reportedly Put In Insane Asylum

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP).—Leonid Plyushch, a Soviet mathematician and civil rights advocate, was sentenced to indefinite imprisonment in an insane asylum Tuesday, dissident sources reported.

Mr. Plyushch, 33, of Kiev, was arrested a year ago and accused of "anti-Soviet" activity.

He was incarcerated in a Moscow mental prison awaiting trial, the sources said, but was taken to Kiev earlier this month and "tried" Jan. 25 by a panel of psychiatric experts. Their decision was handed down Tuesday.

The detention of political dissidents is a common Soviet method of silencing dissent without provoking the unfavorable publicity that usually results from trials.

A group of Mr. Plyushch's friends appealed to the Soviet authorities last week to release him and permit him to emigrate to the West.

"In our state only the 'madman' dares to fight against its shortcomings. Only the 'lunatic' speaks out about violations of his rights," his friends wrote.

Waldheim to London

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim left here today for London on his way to an extended Asian visit during which he will have talks on the Bangladesh situation.

New York Police Missing Narcotics

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy said today that an audit shows that approximately 261 pounds of heroin and 137 pounds of cocaine have disappeared from police property clerks' offices.

According to the New York police department's standard estimate, one pound of heroin has a street value of $200,000.

Mr. Murphy made the announcement at a news conference in police headquarters, where he had announced last month that the "French Connection" drugs were missing. The "French Connection" heroin valued at $12 million, disappeared between 1963 and 1969.

Judge Frees Official Reports

Ellsberg Defense Is Given U.S. Studies Minimizing Leak

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (WP).—The defense in the Pentagon Papers trial here won a major victory yesterday when it obtained copies of confidential government studies stating that the disclosure of more than half the documents involved in the case did not affect the "national defense."

Judge William Matthew Byrne jr. ordered the prosecution to give defense attorneys copies of the studies, which were prepared by the National Security Agency and the State Department. The judge left open the possibility that he would order similar studies given to the defense today.

Because the government must convince the jury that the Pentagon Papers related to the national defense if it is to convict Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr. of espionage charges, Judge Byrne's decision is expected to have a profound impact. It could lead to dismissal of the espionage charges, leaving Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo to be tried only on a lesser conspiracy charge and six charges of theft of government property.

Full Dismissal Sought

Leonard B. Boudin, Mr. Ellsberg's chief counsel, said, however, that he would move for dismissal of the entire indictment.

Mr. Russo's counsel, Leonard Weinglass, urged the judge to "impose sanctions" on chief prosecutor David R. Nissen for a nine-month delay in making the studies available to Judge Byrne.

He inspected them privately to determine if they contained material that would absolve Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo, in which case they had to be given to the defense.

The jury will not be returned to court until the defense has had an opportunity to review the studies. At the very least, the defense attorneys are expected to use the studies before the jury to discredit the testimony of two of the three prosecution witnesses who have appeared.

Legal observers suggested, however that, even if all the espionage counts remain in the indictment, the jury's access to information discrediting a major part of the prosecution's case could affect the rest of the charges.

Judge Byrne later issued an order that could mean still more trouble for the prosecution.

He said that Charles Hinkle, chief of the Pentagon's Office of Security Review, must testify on a charge by defense attorneys that the Defense Department suppressed studies of the Pentagon Papers' disclosure that are even more favorable to Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo.

Also to appear is a retired lieutenant colonel, Edward Miller, who wrote the studies at Mr. Hinkle's direction and apparently told defense attorneys about them.

A defense attorney, Charles Nesson, contends that these studies were removed from government files at the direction of J. Fred Buzhardt, general counsel of the Defense Department. Mr. Buzhardt denied under oath yesterday that he had heard of these studies before this week.

Nixon to Name First Woman To Head AEC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP).—President Nixon will nominate Dr. Dixy Lee Ray to become chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, succeeding James R. Schlesinger, who is leaving to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

Dr. Ray will be the first woman nominated to head the five-member commission. Last August she became the first woman appointed to a full five-year term as a commissioner.

A marine biologist who came to the commission from the University of Washington State, Dr. Ray was understood to be the personal choice of Mr. Schlesinger to succeed him.

Dr. Ray, 58, has served as a consultant to the National Science Foundation and on the presidential task force on oceanography in 1969. She was chief scientist on Stanford University's research ship, Vega, when it explored the Indian Ocean in 1964.

Reagan Bars Run for 3d Term

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 31 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reagan said Tuesday he absolutely would not run for a third term, even if party leaders tried to draft him.

But Gov. Reagan, who will be 62 next week, left open the possibility of running for the U.S. Senate seat of Democrat Alan Cranston in 1974.

Earl Warren, a Republican, is the only California governor elected to a third term. Democrat Edmund G. Brown was trying for a third term when he lost to Gov. Reagan in 1966.

There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.

Dorland & Gray, Paris

You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money.

Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

AIR FRANCE

Air France understands

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, February 1st, 1973 *

Truce But No Truce...

The Vietnam tragedy pursues its course. Casualty rolls, American and Vietnamese, cannot yet be closed after all. Political machinery for cease-fire supervision, so intricately elaborated in advance, seems clogged with feuds over credentials, landing permits and protocol. The governments say cease-fire but the fighting goes on.

No one expected the Vietnam war to end tidily. As long as the cease-fire documents did not draw a specific map of on-the-ground control—and the circumstances would not permit such a delineation—last-minute grabs for position across South Vietnam were fully expected. But the intensity of small-unit fighting these last two days stretches the anticipated untidiness to the limit.

Just five years ago the Vietnamese Communists launched their epic Tet offensive. Already Tet has assumed the stature of turning point in the second Indochina war, as the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu was in the first. The parallels between these two prolonged battles are far from exact; indeed, Tet marked as much a collapse of North Vietnam's expectations as it did those of the United States. In Tet of 1968, both sides could have seen that their military pretentions were unrealistic, that neither side could win a military victory. It took five years less two days for that realization to be embodied in a truce. But the futility of military action seems still to be eluding those on the battlefield.

The coming days are a moment of acute danger for the U.S. government, both for the policy-makers of the executive branch and for the Congress. In a dozen actions and small decisions, the future relationship between the United States and South Vietnam is now being defined. How responsible is Washington to be for enforcing the truce if *the international machinery cannot function?* Can Saigon expect American support in maintaining or regaining positions threatened by assault after the cease-fire?

Has the United States removed itself from the Vietnam power struggle, or not? It was ominous Sunday to hear the American negotiator, William H. Sullivan, stress that this country is under "no inhibitions" if the truce breaks down or fails to catch. He cited the American air units in Thailand and the Seventh Fleet off the Vietnam coast as implicit warning to North Vietnam.

It is imperative that the future American role and responsibility in South Vietnam be defined clearly and deliberately by the nation's top political leadership. Otherwise a series of individual de facto decisions, some at a low level, could create a new relationship that may not be fully intended. The State Department spokesman has admitted that "everything is new—solutions to problems, if any, will have to be worked out on the ground." To avoid getting caught up in commitments creeping steadily upwards—it has happened before in Vietnam—the President might take Congress and the public into his confidence for a change, and state what this country's future role in Vietnam is to be.

...Meanwhile in Laos

As the fighting spasmodically subsides in *South Vietnam and the last U.S. troops* prepare to withdraw from that still unresolved conflict, continuing American air activity over Laos is a painful reminder that the United States still hasn't wholly extricated itself from the wider Indochina war.

To be sure, Henry A. Kissinger has offered assurances that an early cease-fire in Laos can be expected and this presumably would call a halt to the last vestige of American military activity in the area. The Laotian bombing is nevertheless at odds with the spirit of the Vietnam agreement outlined last Saturday in Paris and with the principle of total U.S. disengagement in Southeast Asia which most Americans would like to think that agreement signifies.

The bombing offers a modest demonstration of the power which administration officials have indicated they intend to maintain in the area even after withdrawal from Vietnam. The continued use of this power in the closely related Laotian conflict after the signing of the Vietnam settlement suggests a persisting reluctance of the administration even now to allow its old Indochina allies to fight their own battles in accordance with the prudent precepts of the Nixon doctrine.

This doctrinal ambiguity raises serious questions about what the administration might do if any of these governments should appear to be endangered as a result of a breakdown in the Vietnam agreement, a not improbable eventuality. The retention of major U.S. strike forces in Southeast Asia and their continuing deployment over Laos add force to the argument of Sens. Church and Case for action to require congressional approval before any American forces can be recommitted in Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia once the last prisoner of war has been freed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Abortion: Out of the 19th Century

The Supreme Court has gone a long way toward resolving the large and thorny issue of the extent to which a state may intervene in decisions a woman may make during pregnancy about whether or not to bear her child. In a 7-2 decision the court decided that the constitutional right to privacy is broad enough to limit the power of the states to regulate abortion decisions and the conditions under which they may be carried out, but that the right is not absolute.

After assessing the best medical opinion available to it, the court divided pregnancy into three stages and balanced the woman's right of privacy against the state's interests in material health and in potential life. During the first three months of pregnancy, the right of privacy is found to be virtually absolute because during that period "mortality in abortion is less than that in normal child birth." During the next four months, when the risks to the mother's life are higher, the court held that a state "may regulate the abortion procedure to the extent that the regulation reasonably relates to the preservation and protection of material health." During the final stages of pregnancy, when the fetus has the capability of "meaningful life outside the mother's womb," the court held that the state had "an important and legitimate interest in potential life" which might permit it to "go so far as to proscribe abortion during that period except when it is necessary to preserve the life or health of the mother."

The decision delighted proponents of abortion reform because it loosened the rules considerably as it nullified the abortion laws of more than 40 states which have laws similar to those involved in the decision, although it did not satisfy those who argued unsuccessfully that the right to privacy is absolute. It dismayed opponents of abortion, who see it as part of a larger moral decay and as a step toward a lessening of the general reverences for life.

In our view, the court's decision was both wise and sound. The decision points out that the majority of the criminal abortion laws in effect in the states today derive from statutory changes enacted in the latter half of the 19th century and that, prior to that time, "a woman enjoyed a substantially broader right to terminate a pregnancy than she does in most states today." In moving the law out of the 19th century, the court wisely chose to ground its decision on the individual's right of privacy as balanced against the state's interest in regulating her conduct. In recognizing limits on the right, the court took cognizance of what seems to us to be entirely legitimate state interests, *but it did it in a balanced and graduated way*

The essence of the decision seems to be that individual liberties of citizens are to be protected unless a compelling showing of state interest is made by the government. Thus, even though it revolved about the hotly debated issue of abortion, it represented an enlargement of individual freedom. We welcome it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Repatriating POWs

Soon, the first batch of American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam will begin *their move homeward.* It is the natural consequence of a cease-fire. The repatriation of prisoners after the end of any war is accepted international practice and should normally have been followed in the case of the Pakistani prisoners taken when Indian troops forced the surrender of the troops defending East Pakistan (Bangladesh) over a year ago. Yet there is still no definite move for their repatriation. It is time this impasse was ended.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

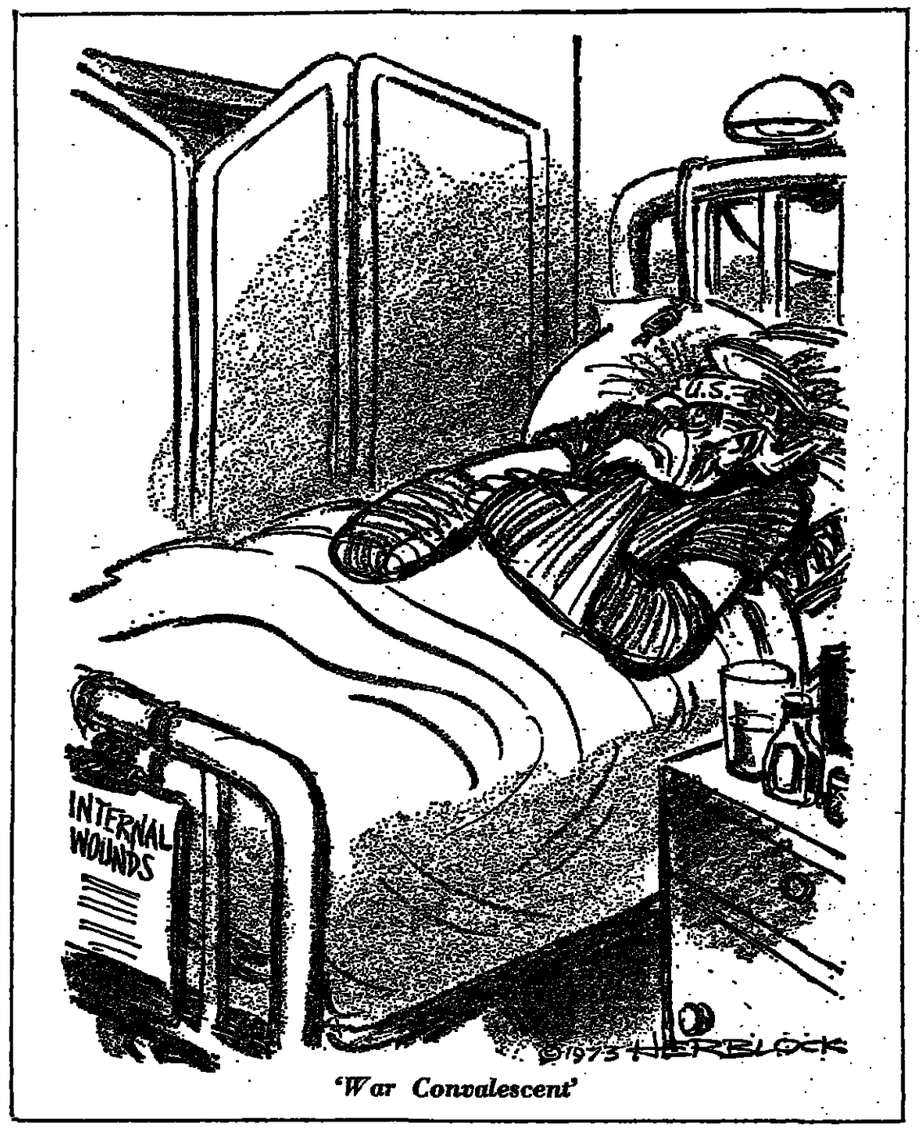
February 1, 1898

VIENNA—Preparations for the charity entertainment to be held here next Tuesday evening are moving along swimmingly. Thanks mainly to the magnetism of Mark Twain, who has been induced to furnish the essential attraction. He will give a reading from a few of his works and is at present struggling with the German language. Nothing is sure yet, but he will probably read a few lines in English and then, a few in German. *The evening promises to be a lively one.*

Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1923

NEW YORK—Serge Essenin, Isadora Duncan's young and poetic husband, developed pugilistic proclivities and ran amok while attending a party at a private home in the Bronx early on Sunday morning. Now Isadora is in seclusion at her hotel, nursing two black eyes and refusing to see all visitors until the eyes become normal again. This is another incident in the hectic career of the exotic dancer who has been banned in several cities since her return from the Soviet Union.



'War Convalescent'

The New Economic Philosophy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has been talking ever since the November election about changing the philosophy and direction of the American government in his second term, but it wasn't until his budget was published that the capital really took him seriously.

"I don't understand why so many people were surprised," Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz remarked. "The President has been talking reform, and he means just that."

Shultz explained the change this way: Over the years, the federal government accumulates a lot of expensive programs, which either don't work or outlive their usefulness, and are kept on for political rather than for economic or even social reasons. He mentioned excess military bases as a case in point.

Unload 'Baggage'

Occasionally, however, he added, there is a brief period, when the congressional elections are far enough away and the President cannot run again, when there is a chance to unload some of this "baggage," and this is what the President is determined to do.

The secretary observed that the President was now in a position to make a *breakthrough on the* domestic front, as he did in the China and Soviet trips abroad in his first term.

First of all, this was, Shultz observed, a much more experienced administration, with a better command of its subject matter, more time to think about domestic matters, and greater confidence in its own philosophy.

Vietnam would not be the preoccupation it was in the first term. The cities were quieter, and so were the colleges. Some programs had been introduced in the past almost as a kind of bribery to keep the cities from burning. And while there would be a battle with Congress, many members on the Hill were prepared for new approaches to our domestic problems, and there was a new sense of local responsibility in the country.

Others, of course, take a quite different view of the new budget. Walter Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, reached in Minneapolis, said it was true that some programs had not worked, but "the problems won't go away just because you scrap some of the programs."

Clever Appeal

Heller said the administration was "investing less in people and more in machinery," and that the President made "a fiendishly clever appeal to the worst instincts of the people, and couched it *all in high moral tones.*"

Some of the President's proposals were good—Heller mentioned cutting the waste in the impacted military areas program—but he noted that Nixon had not really tackled many of the tough federal subsidies that had been built into the structure of the government, and he had not really addressed himself to the tax inequities that benefit the very rich.

While Heller said he had read many of the President's "Ben Franklin maxims" over the last two or three months, he had not expected to see a budget that would try to reverse so many of the gains of the past or remove the wage and price controls so soon.

The question now, Heller observed, was whether the Democrats in Congress would get themselves well enough informed and organized for the coming battle. He didn't sound very confident that they would.

What the President is counting on is that he can get enough support from the country to overwhelm the opposition on Capitol Hill. He has already appealed to the people over the head of the Congress, and he has his arguments well organized.

His major appeal is to the relatively comfortable majority of the American people, who gave him such a substantial victory last November. His assumption is that, while Franklin Roosevelt could carry the country by appealing to the poor, who were in the majority in the 1930s and 1940s, he has a different appeal to make to a different majority that is no longer poor.

And in addressing what he calls his "new majority" the President refers to the federal government almost as if it were a third political party, if not an enemy of the people.

"Do we want to turn more power over to the bureaucrats in Washington in the hope that they will do what is best for all of the people?" he asked last Oct. 21. "Or do we want to return more power to the people and to their state and local governments, so that the people can decide what is best for themselves?"

"This country has enough on its plate in the way of huge new spending programs, social programs, throwing dollars at problems," he told Jack Horner of the Washington Star-News on election eve. "What we need basically is reform of existing institutions and not the destruction of our tried values in this country."

Time to Cut Back

Here then is his main theme: It is time to cut back on overseas commitments, overseas adventures, foreign aid, and handouts of that kind, and time to cut back too on vast social programs that haven't produced a Great Society or won the so-called war on poverty.

No higher taxes, no more Vietnams, no more "coddling loafers." No more paternalism from Washington. Of course, the poor are still with us, and the unemployment, and the crime, but it is still a powerful political argument, and while the Democrats are howling about it, they know they have a fight on their hands.

'74 Budget: Sweeter for the Affluent

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon's new budget takes the breath away. It moves to impose on our whole society his belief in the work ethic.

It would make prosperity still sweeter for those of us who are already doing well. It would throw those who are not doing so well, except for the aged poor, even more on their own resources. In the process it would undo most of the social legislation passed by presidents from Franklin Roosevelt through Lyndon Johnson, not excluding Dwight Eisenhower.

Probably the best measure of the social impact of the budget is taxes. In a radio message on the budget, Mr. Nixon said that he had kept "a tight lid on spending" chiefly in order to "not propose any new tax increases."

But the present tax schedule is very favorable to those of us who do well. It incorporates cuts made in 1969 and 1971 in the income and corporate taxes which are progressive. It also incorporates rises in the last three years in the payroll tax, which is basically a tax on workers.

Burden on Workers

According to one projection in the budget, the recent tax changes mean a decrease of $25 billion in income and corporate tax over the years 1969-1974, and an increase of $20 billion in payroll taxes. So to keep the present tax schedule is a dandy way to make the burden of government fall chiefly on ordinary wage-earners.

A second good measure of the budget is what happens to the programs enacted, chiefly by Lyndon Johnson, for the rural and urban poor. Some 70 programs that mandate aid in a categorical fashion are to be terminated with the funds going into a special revenue sharing account leaving disposition of the money up to state and local government.

Among the categorical grant programs to be terminated are many that were targeted especially on poor people. Among them are the programs for Model Cities, community action, Neighborhood Youth Corps, disadvantaged children, vocational education, and library resources.

The administration claims that the same money can be used to the same purpose only more efficaciously by the states and localities when they get it in the form of special revenue sharing. Maybe so. But at the very least, monies previously mandated for the poor will be made subject to a new process of pulling and hauling at the state, suburban and city level.

Basic Thrust

Much of the basic thrust of Mr. Nixon's new budget seems right—at least to me. Keeping a lid on expenses makes sense, particularly at a time of public hostility to government. Many federal programs have become too complicated, and decentralization is in order. But it should be possible to have a tight budget and pass out authority without also helping the haves at the expense of the have-nots.

It would be possible, if the Congress adopted a comprehensive budget procedure. Under such a procedure, a ceiling would be set early in the session by the Congress; appropriations would be linked to that ceiling; at the end of the session, Congress would either trim appropriations to meet the ceiling, or vote new taxes.

A joint committee of the House and Senate under Rep. Al Ullman, D., Ore., is working on that idea now. Leading committee chairmen (including Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., of Ways and Means and Rep. George Mahon, D., Texas, of Appropriations and Sen. Russell Long, D., La., of Finance are said to favor the idea. The administration, in one of the signal features of the new budget, also endorses it.

But all the signs are that the traditional program-by-program approach is beginning to assert its old black magic. Lobbies are forming to fight the administration not on the budget as a whole, but on particular items. Already, for example, a big head of steam has been organized to restore money for the Rural Environmental Assistance Program, or REAP.

If that piecemeal approach prevails, as now seems likely, the result is predictable. The Congress will win a couple of skirmishes on such dubious, pork-barrel programs as REAP. But the big battle, the battle over social philosophy and government structure, will go to Mr. Nixon.

92,000 Pakistanis Held

There Are Other POWs

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON.—It has generally been assumed that American POWs would be released by North Vietnam when hostilities involving U.S. forces in Vietnam ceased.

Elsewhere in Asia, however, the precept of international law that prisoners must be freed with the cessation of hostilities does not seem to apply: Pakistani military and civilian personnel are still interned by India, although the war ended more than 13 months ago.

For all practical purposes, the estimated 92,000 Pakistanis, including 16,000 civilians, captured in the fighting over Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan), are hostages to the complex and angry politics of the subcontinent and the ever deep distrust between India and Pakistan.

This indefinite condition of hostage for the largest number of people in foreign captivity since World War II is tacitly recognized by Indian officials for reasons they privately admit to be overwhelmingly political. Pakistan, of course, has repeatedly charged that its defeated soldiers are India's hostages. But, incredibly, only the International Committee of the Red Cross, which periodically inspects the 53 POW camps under the provisions of the two Geneva conventions on war prisoners, has openly and insistently demanded the release of the Pakistanis.

Indifference

Most of the world appears to be conveniently looking the other way, including the United States, which supported Pakistan in the 1971 war. This general indifference is, presumably, a reflection of the political stalemate in the subcontinent, engaging India and Pakistan on one level and the related interests of each of the superpowers on the other.

At this stage, when New Delhi and Washington actively seek to improve their frayed relations and the Nixon administration hopes to expand the détente with Moscow, nobody here is prepared to rock the precarious status quo in South Asia by raising the fate of the Pakistani POWs as a major international issue.

In fact, the United States nowadays seems to feel cooler toward Pakistan as it edges toward better ties with India. Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, for one thing, publicly condemned the U.S. Christmas bombings in North Vietnam while India kept mum. Even China, an ally of Pakistan, is singularly quiet on the subject of the POWs. Moscow is India's treaty partner and, therefore, uncritical of New Delhi. Only Romania, the Communist maverick, has expressed support for Pakistan over the prisoners.

But beyond all these power considerations there remains an array of moral, legal and political questions concerning the 92,000 captive Pakistanis.

The moral question has two aspects. One is the matter of mass atrocities committed by the West Pakistani forces in Bangladesh before and during the independence war. Thus it may be understandable that Bangladesh wishes to punish through trials those responsible for the murders. But it has indicated that at most 1,500 of the Pakistanis now held in India, le[ss] than 2 percent of the total, m[ay] be wanted for such trials.

This raises another questio[n]: Is it justifiable to hold 92,00[0] persons indefinitely in prison camps (quite aside from the current controversy between Ind[ia] and the Red Cross over prop[er] treatment of the prisoners, th[e] shooting of escapees, the ove[r]crowding of camps and so o[n]) because a *tiny minority* may [be] guilty of war crimes?

The legal situation seems [to] be crystal clear, but this is [no] solace to the POWs. Article 1[...] of the 1949 Geneva Convention to which both India and Pakistan are signatories (Bangladesh acceded to it last August), provides that "prisoners of war sha[ll] be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation [of] active hostilities." When the Pakistani forces capitulated, the Indian chief of staff, Lt. Ge[n.] Jagjit Singh Aurora, formally assured the Pakistani command[er] that "I shall abide by the provisions of the Geneva conventions."

In the Simla Agreement signed on July 3, 1972, India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Bhutto pledged themselves to the "establishment of durable peace in the subcontinent" and instructed their representatives to discuss outstanding problems, "including the questions of repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees," before the next summit meeting.

All of the requirements for the release were thus met, but India (which 20 years ago handled the repatriation of the Korean war POWs) now invokes a host of political and security reasons for refusing to free the Pakistanis.

One reason cited by India is that it cannot release the prisoners without consent of Bangladesh, on whose territory most of them surrendered. But Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman refuses his consent until Pakistan recognizes his new state and until he has made up his mind about the war trials.

Vicious Circle

The vicious circle in which the POWs are caught extends to Islamabad, where Mr. Bhutto, fighting hard to convince a right-wing opposition that ultimately Bangladesh must be recognized, insists for his own political reasons that this must be preceded by a personal meeting between him and Sheikh Mujib. Mr. Bhutto, who released Sheikh Mujib from jail on late in 1971 and probably saved his life, argues that all problems as Pakistan's recognition for prewar external debts for projects in Bangladesh should be settled prior to recognition. But Sheikh Mujib refuses to meet Mr. Bhutto before recognition.

Late last year, Pakistani diplomats at the United Nations privately asked the Indians whether New Delhi would guarantee in writing that the Bangladesh recognition would bring the POWs' release. Diplomatic reports said that the Indian reply was at best noncommittal.

Finally, Indian officials have begun talking about Pakistan allegedly preparing a "new round" and rearming with "massive" weapons shipments from China. Significantly, they now speak of the POWs in terms of "two and a half divisions of trained troops." A senior Indian official remarked recently: "How can we let such an army go free when Pakistan is again preparing for war?"

(The writer is a foreign diplomatic and foreign correspondent for The New York Times.)

Letters

Judging LBJ

James Reston and The New York Times editorial writer (IHT Jan. 25) seem to be saying to us: "Don't be too hasty in judging Lyndon Johnson. You may be contradicted by future historians." I'm sorry, but I cannot wait on history's judgment. Because of Johnson's willfulness and bully-boy mentality, hundreds of thousands of human beings are dead and maimed, the United States is torn apart with bitterness, and Americans living abroad must try constantly to expiate their country's shame and explain its madness.

I personally cannot expiate or explain any of it, but I do feel that we are insulted by Reston and The Times when they counsel us, with fine impartiality, to let the historians in their libraries tell us in the fullness of time how we should react to mass murder by our own elected president. Even Times columnist [A.] M. Frankel (IHT Jan. 24) cannot resist the temptation to maudlin: When Lyndon Johnson could not get everybody to [like] him and agree with him, [says] Frankel, "...it broke his heart." If only Johnson's heart had broken over the first Vietnamese his bombs blew apart!

In this silly season among Times's ordinarily reliable writers I can only say, Thank God for Anthony Lewis. Of all the columnists carried in your paper he is the only one equal to the rage at my country's senseless and criminal undertaking in Southeast Asia. Nothing is going to erase that crime, not the cease-fire, not the citing of "Great Society" legislation, and certainly not the Times's misguided compassion for a dead aggressor.

KENNETH DANPORTH
West Berlin.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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United Press International.

FROZEN FOREST—Winter can be harsh in Avon Lake, Ohio. And beautiful. This picture is the result of a combination of heavy spray from the waves of nearby Lake Erie, strong winds, and below-freezing temperature.

Obituaries

Prof. Ragnar Frisch, Shared 1st Nobel Prize in Economics

OSLO, Jan. 31 (AP).—Prof. Ragnar Frisch, 77, the Norwegian economist who shared the first Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences with Dutchman Jan Tinbergen, died today, a family spokesman announced.

He and Mr. Tinbergen were awarded the economics prize in 1969 for their development of econometrics—the application of mathematical models to the analysis of economic processes.

Prof. Frisch received his doctorate in 1929 and was a professor of economics at Oslo University from 1931 until he retired in 1965.

He made many important contributions to the development of several fields of economic theory and statistics. His works on the theory of the firm, demand theory, decision models, and the use of linear programming in economic planning have lead to significant advances in economic science.

Shortly after World War II, Prof. Frisch presented an outline for an advanced system of national accounting. His work has been an important factor behind the increasing use of economic planning in the Scandinavian countries and elsewhere.

AP.

Ragnar Frisch

Jack MacGowran

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP).—Jack MacGowran, 54, the Dublin-born actor best known for his interpretations of the works of playwrights Samuel Beckett and Sean O'Casey, died Tuesday.

Mr. MacGowran had been suffering from a bronchial congestion that had sidelined him since Friday from the Lincoln Center repertory company's production of O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars."

The actor's agent, Stephen Sheppard, said he had been under treatment for the English flu.

Theater, television and movie roles filled Mr. MacGowran's career but his crowning achievement was probably his one-man show "Jack MacGowran in the Works of Samuel Beckett," which played successfully here and then toured extensively.

He appeared with both the Abbey and Gate Theatre companies in Dublin. He made his movie debut in 1951 in John Ford's "The Quiet Man." He also appeared in the movies "Lear," "Tom Jones," "How I Won the War," and "Cul de Sac." He recently completed a role in "The Exorcist."

Mr. MacGowran won the British drama critics award for best supporting actor in 1959 in the West End production of "The Iceman Cometh." The play "Eh, Joe," was written for him by Mr. Beckett. He also appeared in "Waiting for Godot" and "Endgame" in London and Paris and in "Juno" and "Gandhi" on Broadway.

Mr. MacGowran was born to a working class family. After leaving school, he intended to become an insurance agent but a mishap redirected his career.

"He said," his agent recalled, "that one day he had just finished an examination and spilled a bottle of ink over the paper. He tore it up and walked across the street to the Abbey Theatre, where he got a job for 13 shillings a week."

James Barlow

CORK, Ireland, Jan. 31 (AP).—James Barlow, 51, who gave up his job as a public health inspector and became one of Britain's best-selling novelists, was found dead at his home here yesterday.

The circumstances of his death were not immediately disclosed.

Mr. Barlow reached the best-seller ranks with his fourth novel, "The Patriots." Two of his other books were filmed—"Terms of Trial" staring Laurence Olivier and "Burden of Proof," released under the title "Villain," starring Richard Burton.

He was born in Birmingham, England. He came to Ireland to live several years ago.

Richard M. Crooks

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Richard M. Crooks, 67, who served three terms as chairman of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at Brielle, N.J.

Mr. Crooks had retired in 1970 as a vice-president and director of Thomson & McKinnon, Auchincloss, Inc., with which he had been associated since 1928. He had been a member of the stock exchange since 1941.

Arthur Trystan Edwards

MERTHYR TYDFIL, Wales, Jan. 31 (AP).—Arthur Trystan Edwards, 88, a town-planning pioneer who had a unique influence on the look of postwar Britain, died Tuesday.

The satellite towns which now ring London and other major cities were the idea of Mr. Edwards and his Hundred New Towns Association, which he founded in 1933.

All 33 Safe as Jet Sinks in Icy Sea Off Oslo Airport

OSLO, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Thirty-three people scrambled to safety unhurt when their DC-9 airliner careered off the runway during takeoff and fell into the ice-covered sea here late last night.

The Scandinavian Airlines plane, on a flight from Oslo's Fornebu Airport to Tromsoe, northern Norway, ploughed a 200-yard channel in the ice before it stopped.

The ice, although only three inches thick, was sufficient to keep the twin-rear-engined jet from sinking for 15 minutes, long enough to organize a hurried evacuation, officials said.

As rescue teams rushed toward the plane, the 29 passengers and four crew jumped from the fuselage onto ice floes or swam to shore through the icy water.

Doctors found none of them had suffered injuries.

An airline spokesman said the plane skidded off the runway when the pilot tried—for an unknown reason—to bring the plane to an emergency stop just before lift-off.

The $4-million plane sank in 35 feet of water. Frogmen confirmed that no one had been trapped aboard.

Iberian Flight Halted By a Bomb Warning

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31 (UPI).—A Boeing-747 carrying 124 persons, diverted from its Mexico City to Montreal flight by a telephone warning that a time bomb was aboard, landed safely last night. Thirty inspectors, whose search was interrupted by a second bomb threat, found no explosive device aboard the Iberian Airlines jet.

The passengers continued their flight on another plane.

Shut Border Is Defended By Ian Smith

He Says Zambia Lets Rebels Into Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Premier Ian Smith said today he believed his decision to close the border with Zambia was correct and he did not believe it would adversely affect the prospects of an independence settlement between breakaway Rhodesia and Britain.

Mr. Smith told a news conference, "Our action against Zambia was defensive action, which we took because they are allowing terrorists to attack us from their soil.

"This was no deliberate effort to impose a boycott against Zambia, but an effort to get them to their senses."

Mr. Smith said he did not think the border closure would affect the question of a settlement of the seven-year-old dispute with Britain.

'Prospects Fair'

"The prospects for a settlement are fair," Mr. Smith said. "I don't think this is anything new. I don't want to be over-optimistic, when we see the sort of thing that could happen under Pearce."

British High Court Justice Lord Pearce headed a commission that last year reported that Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals signed in 1971 were unacceptable to the five-million black majority.

Mr. Smith said, "I believe the border closure will have no effect whatever on a settlement with Britain.

"We are fighting a war for our survival, and we are trying to reverse the decision of the Pearce Commission.

"There are forces working to try to turn the 'no' verdict into a 'yes' verdict, and I am honestly of the opinion that to discuss these things in public will not assist the settlement."

He said there was a chance that Africans would once more be intimidated into rejecting the terms, if this discussion were conducted publicly.

Mr. Smith said the security situation in Rhodesia is more serious now than Rhodesians had originally contemplated. He said security forces are engaged in a "decontamination exercise" in areas where local tribesmen had been cooperating with black nationalist guerrillas.

African assistance for guerrillas, he said, is the result of intimidation at gun point, and the use of local witch doctors to persuade tribesmen they should support the infiltrators.

He could not say how many guerrillas were being hunted at the moment, but added that about 200 local Africans face charges of aiding terrorists.

Mr. Smith said he would reopen the border "when I receive a message [from Zambia] which I regard as being satisfactory."

Kaunda Rejects Entente

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia today rejected what he described as British moves to create a dialogue between him and the Rhodesian premier.

Speaking to some 1,500 of his supporters in the grounds of the State House here, President Kaunda said, "They [the British] are saying they're prepared to talk to Smith, to talk to Kaunda, and bring the two men together."

As his supporters cried "Shame, shame," Mr. Kaunda declared:

"We have absolutely nothing in common with Mr. Smith . . . For me he became a rebel in November 1965 [the date of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence] and until the revolution in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] will remain so.

"There is therefore no basis for bringing Smith and Kaunda together—none at all," President Kaunda declared.

Iceland Plans To Rebuild Town Buried by Lava

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 31 (UPI).—Iceland's Premier Olafur Johannesson pledged today that the government will rebuild the town of Westmannaeyjar when the Helgafell volcano falls silent again.

As the premier was speaking on Icelandic television the eruptions continued for the eighth day, spewing lava and ashes over the town, which was once the prosperous fishing capital of Iceland.

Mr. Johannesson appeared on television with a group of the 5,000 islanders who have been evacuated because of the eruption. Asked whether the government would go ahead with plans to build a new town on the mainland for the refugees, the premier said, "No, we will rebuild Westmannaeyjar as soon as possible."

A government team which went to the island of Heimaey for a first inspection reported 100 houses gutted by fire or destroyed and buried by lava and ashes. Another 100 houses have been damaged.

A newsman reported from the island that four million tons of ashes have buried large sections of the town, including the main cemetery where he counted three lonely crosses pointing up through the black layer.

Geologists said it may be weeks, months or years before the eruptions stop. It could take years before the island is safe for the population to return, they said.

United Press International.

LOOKING FOR A HOME—Hugo, a 500-pound gorilla, captured 21 years ago in Africa when he was a baby by Charles Greer of Houston, is up for sale. He lives in a steel cage just off the living room but now his master is leaving the country and wants to find him a nice home. Asking price is $15,000. Any takers?

Volcano Also Erupts

Quake on Mexico Pacific Coast Kills at Least 10, Injures 100

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31 (AP).—At least 10 persons were reported killed and 100 others injured in a strong earthquake that rocked Mexico from the central Pacific coast to the capital.

The tremors la yesterday afternoon coincided with the second eruption in two days of the Fire Volcano in Colima State, on the Pacific coast. Colima was one of the areas hardest hit by the quake.

[Unofficial tallies indicated at least 30 persons were killed in the quake and 200 injured, Reuters said.]

The government said six of the deaths occurred in the town of Tecoman, Colima, and most of the injuries were reported from the surrounding valley.

Another four persons were killed in Gomez Faris, in Jalisco State, near the border with Colima. The government said four buildings were destroyed in the village of Tonila on the slopes of the volcano.

A government communications worker, Pablo Pacheco, witnessed the eruption of the volcano.

"We saw it explode and throw up a pink ball of flames," he reported. "It began to vomit rocks and smoke."

The volcano is 50 miles north of Colima City, the state capital, 310 miles west of Mexi. City.

The Tacubaya Seismology Center in Mexico City reported that the quake centered in a mostly unpopulated area 200 miles to the west.

President Luis Echeverria ordered aid sent to the affected areas.

Telephone and electric services were interrupted for several hours in Colima and Manzanillo. Colima Gov. Pablo Silva Garcia said, and some buildings were damaged in both cities.

In the port city of Manzanillo, the Defense Ministry said, the quake caused "significant damage to the City Hall and cracked several other buildings."

In Ciudad Guzman, 120 miles southwest of Guadalajara, churches were damaged and walls cracked in large buildings. Guadalajara reported only minor damage.

The quake interrupted electrical and water service temporarily in some parts of Mexico City. Mayor Octavio Senties said, and some buildings were slightly damaged.

The National University said the tremor was felt there for three minutes and 20 seconds. Buildings swayed and office workers scurried to safety as plaster fell from ceilings.

The government said the quake was not felt in the resort of Acapulco.

Nine Explosions Shake Reggio, But Injure None

From Wire Dispatches

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Jan. 31.—Nine explosions were reported here during the night, destroying cars, shattering windows and waking thousands. No one was injured, the police said.

They added that at least three terrorists had been responsible. Their targets were public buildings except for a car parked at an apartment house where many public officials and political figures live.

The bombings followed a meeting of the Calabria regional council during which the president of the region in southern Italy, Mario Casalinuovo, stressed the need to enforce Italy's law outlawing fascism.

Extreme right-wing elements have been restless since the city was passed over in 1971 as capital of the Calabria region, despite an 18-month campaign of violence.

The police said the bombs seemed to carry the same political mark as a wave of bombings that rightists aimed at leftists here three months ago.

3 Yugoslav Miners Die

TUZLA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 31 (AP).—Three miners were killed and 20 injured by a pit fire in a coal mine near this industrial city in central Yugoslavia Monday.

As Result of Vietnam Accord

U.S. Sees Ties to China Improving Faster

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Nixon administration officials believe that a more rapid development of relations with China may turn out to be one of the major "dividends" for Washington from last week's Vietnam settlement.

The officials said in interviews that they also expected American ties with the Soviet Union to continue growing now that the "irritant" of Vietnam had been removed.

But it was evident that the officials believed the peace agreement would have a more profound and immediate impact on relations with Peking, ties which have been developing at a relatively slow pace since President Nixon's trip to China last February.

In a general way, both Moscow and Peking were credited by officials with having a role in bringing about the Vietnam settlement. Their willingness to receive Mr. Nixon in spite of the war was believed to have contributed to a sense of political isolation in Hanoi and to have strengthened the position of those in North Vietnam who argued for a negotiated agreement.

Relay of Assurances

The Russians were said to have been active in the last few months in assuring Hanoi that Washington was genuinely seeking an agreement, and in relaying similar information about Hanoi to the White House. Moscow was not asked to mediate any specific points in the settlement, the officials said.

Less is known about what Peking did specifically, but the prevailing view—as expressed by William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs—was that China pushed for an accord to curb Moscow's and Hanoi's influence in Indochina.

Officials also said they felt that with the Vietnam settlement, the United States had increased its flexibility in its diplomatic dealings, not only with Communist nations but in Western Europe and other areas. There has been some speculation at the State Department, for instance, that Mr. Nixon might decide to travel to Europe this spring.

The relations between Washington and Peking were cited by several officials as almost certain to improve markedly as a result of the Vietnam settlement.

One specialist said that Premier Chou En-lai had told many recent visitors that Vietnam was the main stumbling block to an increase in China's cultural exchanges, trade and political contacts with the United States.

Washington's continued recognition of the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan was cited by many officials as probably ruling out establishment of formal diplomatic ties with Peking. But another official said that China had recently become more flexible on the Taiwan issue and added: "I wouldn't say Peking is wedded to anything."

Vatican-Cyprus Tie

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 31 (AP).—Pope Paul VI and Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus have decided to exchange ambassadors, the Vatican announced today. This made the Mediterranean island the 74th nation in the world entertaining diplomatic relations with the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church.

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BRUSSELS

Collaborating on Caftans—Standby for Belgian Artists

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS (IHT).—In a studio strewn with paint rags, jars of wax and swatches of fabric hanging from string which criss-crosses the room, two young women in jeans and sweaters are thinking about caftans for which they are now taking orders.

Jinx Clark is a painter, specializing in batik, a technique of hand-printing textiles by coating the parts not to be dyed with wax. Shirley Jordan is a dress designer from New York. They met in Brussels, where Miss Clark's work has been exhibited. Miss Jordan had her own small manufacturing business in New York and supplied boutiques throughout the United States; she has been experimenting with silk-screen printing in Europe.

They decided one night at a studio party to combine talents. Diane Grey, an American dancer with the Maurice Béjart Ballet of the 20th Century, was in on the beginning of the partnership. Her attitude to dress is informal, but she needed something to wear to a formal party. "Aside from jeans and woolen tights, I hadn't anything to wear," she said. She appealed to Mr. Béjart, who lent her a white caftan, which she wore over nothing at all.

The batik artist and dress designer took up the idea. "We figured that wax-painted robes in hand-dyed colors that we'd call caftans would make the ideal standby," Miss Jordan says. Miss Clark had a studio (at 37 Rue de la Charité) equipped with everything needed. "See, three plastic buckets for dye, all that pharmacy stuff to set the wax and space."

The walls are lined with paintings and drawings, and folios of art work stand in corners. But two trestle tables are reserved for fabric.

In theory, Miss Clark does the wax-painting herself. "But a dress takes around 15 hours from cut to finish and 10 of those hours are spent on dyeing and waxing. So Shirley is going to help with the dye-baths, and anyone else I can drag along."

Diane Grey, in bare feet and an exotic blue robe banded with pale fish, Miss Clark's favorite motif, looked wary. "Oh no. Not me. How would it sound to say 'Sorry, I can't go rehearse today, I have to go wax a dress.'"

After considerable research, they've perfected a brew of chemicals to set the wax so that pattern and color won't vanish into limbo with the first dry cleaning. Batik as an art medium requires patience and routine; the material has to be soaked in dye, painted with melted wax to resist further color dips, redipped in different dye, repainted in wax. Each bath produces color variations, the final one the darkest. "We'll probably never be able to repeat, each caftan color, whether we want to or not, so each is likely to be a unique model," Miss Clark says.

Color Range

They buy bolts of silk in white or light beige, then chop it into robe lengths. Colors range from bright peacock to subtle tones, patterns from abstracts to lozenges, fish, figures, hierogiyphics. Shape will range widely too. "Caftan is just a loose term to cover the lot," Shirley Jordan explains. "We'll adapt to different people and their personalities." She has ideas about silk-screening chiffon too; "I'd like to try floating chiffon sleeves with silk-screen designs on a straight silk caftan." Prices range from 10,000 Belgian francs up.

The studio is usually cluttered up by visiting artists munching pâté rolls and downing the wine that stands about. "Just don't pick the wrong bottle, it could be dye," Miss Clark warns. René Claessens, Belgian engraver, helps out with dye-dipping as a change from etching copper plates. Harold Cousins, an American sculptor in Brussels, got so caught up he's providing sculpted metal pendants to wear with the caftans. "We're ready to go," Miss Clark says. "We just hope people won't mind the mess, I'm afraid there are no little gilt chairs and carpeted cubicles yet. Maybe later."

Jean Guyaux.

Dancer Diane Grey wearing handmade caftan.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week		Weeks on Last Week	List
	FICTION		
1	Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	1	40
2	The Odessa File, Forsyth	2	13
3	Semi-Tough, Jenkins	4	16
4	August 1914, Solzhenitsyn	3	19
5	The Persian Boy, Renault	5	10
6	The Camerons, Crichton	6	10
7	Green Darkness, Seton	9	6
8	The Eiger Sanction, Trevanian	—	7
9	The Winds of War, Wouk	8	62
10	Two From Galilee, Holmes	—	2
	GENERAL		
1	Harry S Truman, Truman	3	6
2	The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam	1	9
3	I'm O.K.—You're O.K., Harris	2	41
4	Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins	4	9
5	Supermoney, Smith	6	16
6	Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye, O'Donnell and Powers	5	7
7	Journey to Ixtlan, Castaneda	8	9
8	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	—	6
9	The Peter Prescription, Peter	7	25
10	All Creatures Great and Small, Herriot	—	2

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From Rome to Shakespeare and Racine

Waverley Root

THE invention of the capon is credited to the Roman consul Caius Fanius, who did not do it on purpose. Originally, Roman chickens were raised for their eggs; the birds themselves were scrawny and unappetizing. But when the Romans established their sway over Greece, they learned how to fatten poultry from the inhabitants of the island of Cos, a gastronomic capital.

Romans took to the luscious new meat with avidity; every family raised its own chickens at home and hens became a public nuisance in the city streets. Caius Fanius consequently forbade keeping hens in the city of Rome; but he forgot to include roosters. Romans, keeping strictly within the letter of the law, castrated young cocks, confined them to dark quarters, and fattened them on a porridge of flour and milk.

That is the story, but it is difficult to believe that the caponization of cocks had been discovered no earlier; the caponization of men had, but it is possible that in their case no one had noted that the process improved flavor. Nevertheless there seems to have been no ancient word for capon before the Latin one, which was derived from the Greek *koptein*, to cut.

Gastronomically, if not biologically, a capon is not simply a castrated rooster, but also one that has been intensively fed; otherwise the operation will produce only a mediocre bird, what the French call a *chapon de paille*, one which has to forage for its food around strawstacks. However a castrated bird which has been well nourished develops fine white firm flesh rarely matched either by young chickens or by hens which have suffered the equivalent operation, a process probably discovered later than caponization; at least there is no known mention of it before the 16th century.

The Right Age

The Romans castrated cockerels at the age of 3 months, which is still the age for that operation. It is then that the comb develops, the sign which betrays the fact that the testicles also have reached a size which facilitates the operation.

Capon did not lose popularity after the collapse of Rome. Capon recipes appeared in many medieval cookbooks, and the capon was frequently mentioned in poems of the 12th and 13th centuries. One medieval menu lists under "soups," which in this case must have meant simply the first course, "capons with white sauce ornamented with pomegranate and crimson sweetmeats." The wedding banquet of King Henry IV of England in 1399 included, according to an account written in a jumble of English and Norman French, *capoun de haute grece*—force-fed capon.

The capon was a symbol of good living in Shakespeare's time; one of the seven ages of man in "As You Like It" is represented by "the justice / In fair round belly with good capon lined." "How agrees the devil and thee about thy soul, that thou soldest him on Good Friday last for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg?" Poins asked Falstaff, in "King Henry IV."

The capon received a mighty fillip in France during the Grand Siècle because of the skill of the poultry breeders of Le Mans, who, like the ancient Romans, reared the birds in the dark, in cages attached to the walls, intensifying their flavor in accord with the tastes of the day by mixing musk or anise with their food. As a result, Le Mans capons gained a tremendous reputation which they enjoy to this day. La Fontaine, in one of his fables, describes a character as *un citoyen du Mans, capon de son métier*, which we may safely assume does not indicate that he made a business of being a capon, but of raising them. No less a personage than Scarron is assumed to have been the author of the anonymous "Burlesque Petition Presented to the Queen by the Capons of Le Mans." In Racine's "Les Plaideurs" there is an exchange which goes as follows:

Look: here are the head and the feet of the capon.
[Because it is by the wattles and the legs that the race of a chicken is most easily identified.]
Sir, they are from Maine.
It's true that they come from Le Mans by the dozen.

The popularity of the capon was still strong in the 18th century. Ann Hughes, an English diarist, noted that when the preacher came to Sunday dinner she served him three capons (as well as a large ham, a saddle of mutton, a round of spiced beef, a stuffed hare, with trimmings and dessert; the clergy did itself well in those days). Most connoisseurs preferred capons simply roasted on the spit or in the oven, with at most a simple stuffing, not elaborate enough to overwhelm the delicate natural flavor of the flesh; but Germans, with characteristic excess, stuffed them with oysters or cooked them with almonds. However, the capon served Kaiser Wilhelm II on January 18, 1901, was classical—boned, but simply roasted. In Rome today, the capon has assumed the role of the goose in many other European countries or the turkey in the United States—it is the pièce de résistance of the Christmas dinner, a habit which has been adopted in some other parts of Italy, so that the annual capon festival held at Morozzo, in the poultry raising area of Piedmont, takes place in Christmas week.

The Difficulties

In spite of the centuries-old popularity of the capon, there have been times when poultry breeders have almost abandoned their production simply because of the mechanical difficulties of caponization; at certain periods it had to be anticipated that four of five birds would be lost by the operation. A minor difficulty of capon raising is to determine precisely the right moment at which to slaughter them, for if they are allowed to pass their optimum condition, their quality drops off sharply immediately afterwards. Capons also have a villainous temper, no doubt out of resentment for the outrage practiced upon them, but this can be ignored by breeders, if not by any hens unfortunate enough to be kept with them.

As for the other two drawbacks, there is no longer a risk of causing prices to drop ruinously by throwing onto the market at the same time a large number of capons which have had to be killed simultaneously, for refrigeration now permits holding the birds for a considerable time without significant loss in quality and thus spacing out their sale. Capon breeders thought they had solved their major problem, the danger of the operation, shortly after World War II, when surgical caponization was replaced by chemical or hormonal caponization. At the age of 4 to 7 weeks, synthetic female hormones were planted under the skin of the rooster, usually in the neck, inhibiting the natural development of masculine characteristics. Chickens so treated were called caponettes, caponets or capettes. Unfortunately it was quickly discovered that the hormones remained in the flesh of the capons and inhibited masculinity also in those who ate them. France forbade their use in 1959 and most other countries quickly followed the example.

Capon can mean a castrated rabbit as well as a castrated rooster. Other uses of the word derive from the idea of luxury symbolized by the capon. Thus a comparatively rare and extremely delicious Mediterranean fish with a tremendous square box-like head is called a capon in France. The Genoese dish known as "fastday capon" (*capon magro*) is a rich assemblage of eggs, vegetables and fish, including lobster: there is nothing in it which is not defined by the church as food for fasting, but it would be difficult to imagine a more luxurious dish.

In a derisory sense the name "capon" is given in France to a slice of bread added by the poor to watery soups to give them a little more consistency; when possible, this sop is previously immersed in a richer bouillon in the hope that it will have soaked up enough of it to improve the thinner soup. By extension, "capon" means also the slice of bread rubbed with garlic and seasoned with oil and vinegar which goes into the bottom of the salad bowl, especially in southern France and above all in Languedoc, if the salad is chicory. A Gascony capon is one in which the bread has been flavored with garlic alone ("capon" can also mean a single clove of garlic). Normandy "capon" means that the piece of bread has been immersed in milk gruel. But a Limousin "capon" is something quite different—a chestnut.

A curious term in French common law is *le vol du chapon*, the capon's flight, used to delimit the area within which the proprietor of a manor can enjoy certain rights exclusively, or others can be prohibited from exercising them. Theoretically supposed to be as far as a capon starting from the manor could fly, it is less poetically defined as 1,580 feet (the concept antedates the metric system).

The plant called capon's feather or capon's tail is the common columbine.

© Waverley Root, 1973. From a book entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary," to be published by Simon and Schuster.

International Status Symbols for the Rich

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 31 (IHT).—The latest status symbol in Paris is a pair of bronze lips bearing Claude Lalanne's signature.

Both Mrs. Lalanne and her husband, François Xavier, are sculptors. He is well known for his surrealist fantasies that include a bar in the shape of a hippopotamus, a bird settee and a dragonfly bidet.

The lip idea dates to 1936 when Salvador Dali used Mae West's mouth as inspiration for a couch. Mrs. Lalanne remembered the Dali couch when she was asked to design a new piece of costume jewelry for Yves Saint Laurent's collection two years ago. "I always make his jewelry," she said, "and he asked for something different."

The lips soon became a fad. Writer François Marie Banier claims he was the first to wear them. "Yves gave them to me as a birthday present," he said. The idea is to have your own lips copied and, if you do not mind being obvious, those of your lover as well.

Following Banier's lead were Hélène Rochas (hers were a present), Jane (Baby Jane) Holzer, Claude Arthaud and Saint Laurent himself, who owns both a lip bracelet and necklace.

The lips are usually of copper and bronze but Princess Anne-Marie Doria di Montenni ordered solid gold ones.

The princess chose hers from a collection of about 40 mouths which Mrs. Lalanne keeps in her studio. She picked the mouth of a young Greek boy but other mouths, still available, include those of the model Verushchka and Mrs. Marcel Duchamp (who went her own way and ordered a duplicate of her ear).

As all status symbols, the Lalanne lips, which range from $300 and $400, are no bargain. But that is part of the game.

Collecting status symbols is like name-dropping, a parlor game for those who can afford it, a coterie variously described as the jet set, café society or the beautiful people. The reason behind it is simple. Although they may have their own jets, a Swiss education, a safe bank account and enough languages to order around the maitres d's in all the international watering spots, the beautiful people are, yes, insecure. They need to tell the world that they are with it and, well, of course, loaded.

Status symbols come from such places as Cartier, Gucci, Hermès, Chanel, et al. Like beautiful flowers, they shoot up, blossom and die, after they have been mercilessly copied. They are vastly expensive and sometimes right down ugly. Take the Vuitton suitcases, for instance. Nobody will argue that they are not well made.

But few people would claim that they are beautiful. For sheer drabness it is hard to beat that color combination of mustard and wishy-washy brown. Nevertheless, the Vuitton bags are an absolute must. Rich women collect them and Vuitton, shrewdly enough, keeps feeding them with endless, and useless, odds and ends such as glasses cases, notebooks, jewelry bags, anything with the magic LV signature.

Even male hairdressers now carry Vuittons—stuffed with pins and irons and whatnots. Vuitton luggage is so ostentatious these days that jet setters are finding that they mean a long session with the customs authorities.

The Cartier love bracelet (a modern-day chastity belt in solid gold that screws on your wrist and needs a special tool to take off) is the ultimate in discomfort. Yet it, too, is a favorite his-and-hers status symbol.

Other status symbols include the Cartier watch, the Gucci moccasins, the Hermès scarf and the César "compression" jewel. The elephant-hair bracelet is another status symbol, but, as Vicomtesse Paul de Rosières pointed out: "It doesn't mean much unless it comes from an elephant you shot yourself."

Belgium:

Forward Step for Flanders Ballet

By David Stevens

ANTWERP, Belgium (IHT).—The Flanders Ballet, a young company now in its third season, has just taken an important step in its development with the staging of the first ballet in its repertory with a score commissioned for the purpose.

"Amelia," choreographed by Jeanne Brabants, the company's director, is based on Carson McCullers's short story "The Ballad of the Sad Café" and has music by the Brussels-resident American composer Stanley Weiner, who worked closely with the choreographer in its creation. The result is an effective and tightly-knit 30-minute work in which the choreography, the music and the company's talents fit neatly together and reinforce each other.

The novelist's exploration into the nature of love through three singular characters—the strange and masculine Miss Amelia, the hunchback dwarf Lymon, and the brutal Marvin—is deftly characterized by Miss Brabants primarily through a classically based dance vocabulary. A pas de deux and a pas de trois imaginatively served choreographic, dramatic and narrative ends, and these contrasted with lively ensembles and even a vigorous fight scene that any Western movie would be proud of.

The score was with the ballet every step of the way, providing a firm rhythmic floor for the dancers and building effectively to the dramatic climaxes, along with mild doses of Americana to establish the rural Georgian locale. Weiner's musical speech is traditional without lacking individuality, and he seems to take naturally to ballet as an outlet, although this is his first such venture. At the first night, Saturday, the orchestra of the Royal Flemish Opera was in the pit, but the second performance probably gained from using the tape made last fall for rehearsals—made, oddly enough in this linguistically split nation, by the Chamber Orchestra of the Walloon branch of Belgian Radio-Television.

Three fine young dancers were decided assets in the main parts—Marie-Louise Wilderijckx danced strongly enough to suggest Miss Amelia's physical strength while also hinting at her emotional vulnerability; Michel Rahier was angular and insinuating as her beloved hunchback, and Aimé de Lignière brutally handsome as the ex-husband who breaks up this odd couple.

The Flanders company, an outgrowth of the ballet troupe of the Royal Flemish Opera, is supplied mainly by the ballet school that has existed here for 20 years, although there are a number of foreigners among its more than 50 members.

The opera still draws on the company for its needs, but since its creation as an independent dance company, Miss Brabants and her first choreographer, André Leclair, have built up a repertory of 27 ballets, about two-thirds of which were created here by the troupe, with the remainder being recreations of existing works by outside choreographers—including works of De Valois, Flindt, Van Dantzig, Lichine and others. There is a corresponding company at Charleroi to serve the French-speaking part of this dualistic nation, suggesting that the time is near when ballet in Belgium will not begin and end with Béjart.

At present, the Flanders Ballet's strength is mainly in a handful of soloists rather than in the corps, and this was brutally underlined by the first ballet on this program, Aimé de Lignière's "Acht" (Eight), an attractive, abstract Balanchinesque work for eight dancers—four boys and four girls, handled as separate groups rather than couples—to Stravinsky's Concerto in D for String Orchestra, needed much better dancing than it got. Every one of the dancers is continuously exposed, and this meant exposing frequent flaws of technique and an almost absence of the cool, crisp [illegible] that Stravinsky implies.

The other two ballets on the eclectic program included Leclair's "Ritus Paganus," to bird noises and pointillist sounds by François Glorieux (a Flemish composer, despite the name), overlong but athletically danced by Carlos Serrano and Paul Melis, and Alexander Roy's "Nepentha," to pop music, which had moments of quirky humor that came over more strongly than the social message suggested in the program.

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FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1973

U.S. Details Its Plan For Monetary Reform

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT). —The government published yesterday its detailed and far-reaching proposal for reform of the world monetary system.

The full text of the plan was published as an appendix to President Nixon's annual economic report to Congress. It had first been presented late last November, without general release, to the closing session of the monetary reform negotiations being conducted by the group of nations known as the "Committee of 20."

The plan goes into greater detail, and is wider in scope, than was generally realized by outsiders at the time. It is also necessarily complex.

The underlying purpose of the plan is to bring about in a reformed system far more rapid "adjustment" in all nations' balance of international payments, whether they be in deficit or surplus. *Chronic imbalances*, particularly on the part of the United States, led to the eventual breakdown of the old system in 1971.

Smoother System Sought

Along the way there were numerous monetary crises and a danger that world trade and investment could be harmed. While the world is now operating fairly successfully on an interim system, the purpose of the plan for reform is to make the future system work much more smoothly.

While the purpose of the plan was not new, its proposed mechanisms, as now disclosed, are new in many respects.

The essence of the plan is a whole new way of looking at international monetary reserves—starting with an international agreement on a proper starting "basic" amount of reserves for each nation. After that, movements up or down in reserves would provide the primary signal of the need for a nation to take action—whether by a change in *its currency exchange rate or by* other means—to get its balance of payments back into equilibrium.

In the end, there could be international sanctions against a nation that refused to act after its reserves had moved above or below a specified upper or lower limit, after having first passed through an upper or lower "warning point."

One proposed sanction against offending nations—an example of the innovative nature of the U.S plan—is to tax their "excess" reserves and give the money to the less developed countries.

The plan contains numerous refinements of this underlying concept of reserves. For example, a major distinction is made between "primary" reserves—gold, special drawing rights and reserve positions in the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—and reserves in the form of foreign exchange, which means mainly dollars.

Convertibility Restored

Within the overall rules, the world, including the United States, would again return to "convertibility," meaning that a nation would give up primary reserves as a counterpart to balance-of-payments deficits. However, there would be new rules for convertibility, much more explicit than the old ones, which essentially depend on U.S. willingness to pay out gold for dollars held by foreign central banks.

For nations with deficits—and *hence declining reserves—the* plan would permit "small" devaluations of the currency without international approval. But a "large" devaluation would need approval of the IMF as in the old system, and "would ordinarily be looked on with disfavor unless a country's reserves had fallen below its lower warning point."

There would also be relative freedom for nations to "float" their currencies, but with new rules to prevent the use of floats to gain national advantage. For example, "if a country's reserves were above its base level at the time of initiation of the transitional float, it would not be permitted further reserve accumulation."

The document says, "A basic feature of the U.S. proposal is that nations must, through the process of negotiation, reach a collective decision on the appropriate normal stock and rate of increase of reserves, and be prepared *to accept the consequences* of that decision in terms of their own individual reserve positions and their own freedom of action to run surpluses and deficits."

As a whole, the new plan would contain much more detailed rules on national action—and thus in a sense limiting national sovereignty—than the old monetary system, and the United States would be subject to the same rules as everyone else. The strictness of the proposed rules has led to a cautious foreign reaction so far, but the plan has not yet reached the stage of hard negotiation.

Dollar Firm In Europe as Trade Eases

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ).—Pressure on the dollar eased today on the major foreign exchange markets as dealing became less hectic.

There were no indications that European central banks were obliged to support the dollar at the bottom of its Smithsonian trading limits as some did yesterday. Some London dealers said the Bank of England may have added *to its depleted dollar* reserves by selling sterling at around $2.3795. After normal hours for central bank intervention, the sterling rate rose to $2.3825, a gain of about 30 points from yesterday.

Helping to restore calm was the previous day's central bank intervention and unconfirmed reports that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had been selling some Deutsche marks recently.

U.S. Panel Votes Extension of Tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to extend the interest equalization tax on foreign securities purchases for only another 15 months, to June 30, 1974, instead of the two-year extension sought by the Nixon administration.

However, a spokesman for the U.S. Treasury said that an easing of the interest equalization tax rules could be achieved by the end of March when the current legislation expires.

The securities industry had sought a shorter life for the tax on foreign stocks and bonds, *contending that it inhibited* some security transactions.

The present tax of 11.25 percent adds an equivalent of 0.75 *annual percentage points to the* cost of long-term stocks and bonds floated by foreign corporations.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Jan. 31, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £).	2.3816	2.37875
Belg. fr. (A)	43.75-.80	43.81-.86
Belg. fr. (B)	43.50-.83	43.77-.87
Deutsche mark	3.1570	3.1550
Danish krone	6.8280-70	6.8277-87
Escudo	26.61-.68	26.65-.70
Fr. fr. (A)	5.0225-75	5.005-.020
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0230-80	5.0115-.0200
Guilder	3.1810-30	3.1835-65
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	805-815	806-812
Lira (B)	581.50-.75	580.505-.815
Peseta	63.45-.48	63.41-.42
Schilling	22.85-.95	22.85-.95
Sw. krona	4.7940-60	4.7120-60
Swiss franc	3.62-.63	3.61-.62
Yen	301.13	301.25

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Sumitomo Chemical Profit Rises 3 Percent

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Sumitomo Chemical Co.'s net profit rose 3 percent in the half year ended Dec. 31, to 2.68 billion yen ($8.7 million) from 2.6 billion yen in the previous half year.

The company said its gross sales were 136.1 billion yen, up from 128.6 billion yen.

Sumitomo Chemical declared an unchanged 2.50-yen dividend.

U.K., Others Applying EEC Farm Policy

New Members Joining Common Price System

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (Reuters). —The Common Market agricultural policy comes into force tomorrow in Britain, Ireland and Denmark, making it eventually cheaper for the three new members to buy food from their community partners than from non-member countries.

Fears of a last-minute hitch have faded, informed sources said here today, and the agriculture policy will come into force as scheduled.

Yesterday's statement by the British Agriculture Ministry that it will be putting *the common* policy into effect tomorrow ended two anxious days in which it appeared to be touch-and-go whether the necessary arrangements could be completed in time.

Informed sources here said EEC agriculture management committees have settled all the technical details remaining after last week's agricultural ministers' council meeting. These included, for example, the level of compensatory amounts (adjustments between price levels in the Six and the new members) for bacon, lard, eggs and poultry.

As a result, Britain will be able to operate the agricultural policy in its entirety right from the first day.

But because the EEC commission will not have time to publish all the regulations involved in official journals by tomorrow, or to notify its member governments officially, compensatory amounts paid out during the first few days will be termed "deposits" until legalized by publication of the regulations, the sources said.

However, they emphasized that the amounts involved would be the right ones, and no retroactive adjustments will be necessary.

Introduction of the policy will bring the first real changes to stem from the new members' entry into the Common Market a month ago. The common agricultural policy is the EEC's greatest working achievement so far, with enormous influence over everyday living standards in the community.

It provides the framework through which the authorities in Brussels influence farmers' production priorities and incomes, and the variety and cost of food in the shops. Over the next five years it will make it cheaper for *the new members to buy food* from the community partners than from non-member countries.

Changes coming into force tomorrow will be mainly administrative and should have no immediate effect on prices.

But over the next few months, and even more over the next five years, the effects will be considerable, particularly in Britain, which is having to restructure its whole agriculture price support system. For Britain's shopper it means the phasing out of the postwar cheap food policy.

In Denmark, where prices are already at or near community levels, the general impact will be somewhat less. But Danish farmers and opposition political leaders are concerned about what they see as the inadequacy of transitional export rebate arrangements negotiated in the last two weeks for the pig farming sector, which accounts for some 40 percent of Danish agricultural exports.

Irish farm prices tend to be much in line with the British. Butter has traditionally been heavily taxed and expensive on the home market to encourage exports, but in general Irish prices, like the British, will have a long way to go to catch up with EEC levels.

On the other hand, rocketing world market prices in the past year have already narrowed the gap considerably between Britain and the Six in the case of some main foodstuffs such as beef and wheat and taken a lot of the sting out of the price adjustment process.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Irish Violence Hurts Aer Lingus

The violence in Northern Ireland has hit Aer Lingus hard and forced the Irish airline to go into the hotel business in England to recoup. Michael Dargan, chief executive, says the line's accounts for the current financial year are £2 million in the red. Mr. Dargan also blames uneconomic transatlantic fares and inflation for the company's worries. Company passenger traffic, he says, was down 7 percent from the 1971-1972 financial year ending last March 31. Aer Lingus is spending millions of dollars, he said, to branch out in other directions, effectively becoming a conglomerate. It is also opening a hotel, the Tara, in London this week and claims it is the biggest in Britain.

Japan Steel Industry Profits Soar

The Japanese steel industry's profitability is recovering strongly from a period of recession, and industry leader Nippon Steel is expected to report a profit gain in the half year ending March 31 of 92 percent from the previous six months and 60 percent from the year-earlier period. Other steel concerns will also see tremendous advances in the same period, according to Kazutoshi Habamura, steel analyst at Nikko Research Institute. The reason: The domestic economy is booming, and steel producers are meeting higher demand with basically unchanged equipment, meaning lower costs. In addition, steel firms have been streamlining production methods.

Swedish Printing Firms to Merge

Esselte AB and Almqvist & Wiksell, Sweden's two largest printing firms, have decided to merge. Combined annual sales will total about 1.1 billion kronor ($229 million). Esselte is offering Almqvist shareholders one Esselte share plus *20 kronor for each Almqvist share.* Esselte stock is currently valued at 192 kronor on the Stockholm stock market, while Almqvist is trading at 137. The bigest shareholders of Almqvist have formed an association to recommend that all holders accept the Esselte offer.

West German Vehicle Output

West German vehicle output in December slipped to 271,200 units from 365,100 in November but rose from the December 1971 total of 197,600, the motor industry association says. Total vehicle production last year fell by 4 percent to 3.83 million units from 3.98 million the previous year. Car production slipped by 3.8 percent to 3.17 million units, while total vehicle exports fell 4.6 percent to 2.19 million units. The industry is this year *aiming at a 5 percent increase in production to* around 4 million units.

Profits Dip 3.3 Percent at Bethlehem Steel

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP).—The nation's second-largest steel maker, Bethlehem Steel Corp., announced today that its profits for 1972 dropped 3.3 percent.

The announcement came a day after top-ranked U.S. Steel reported only a slight rise in its 1972 profits.

A Bethlehem spokesman said losses on long-term shipbuilding contracts and on activities of Multicon Properties, Inc., a modular and conventional housing subsidiary, were responsible for the profit dip.

"Bethlehem did not benefit until the latter part of 1972 from the generally increased economic activity in the country, due to the special importance to Bethlehem of products used in heavy construction," chairman Stewart S. Cort said.

Despite the profit dip, Bethlehem directors voted today to increase the quarterly dividend to 35 cents a share from 30 cents. They also declared a special dividend of 20 cents a share, payable March 10 to shareholders of record Feb. 13.

American Can

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	481.7	450.8
Profits (millions)	9.58	5.75
Per Share	0.50	0.28
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,015.5	1,897.0
Profits (millions)	55.26	50.14
Per Share	2.95	2.66

Bethlehem Steel

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	860.4	631.5
Profits (millions)	52.38	51.6
Per Share	1.17	1.16
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,138.2	2,999.4
Profits (millions)	134.58	139.24
Per Share	3.02	3.14

Consolidated Freightways

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	158.63	127.21
Profits (millions)	6.02	5.76
Per Share	0.51	0.49
Year		
Revenue (millions)	591.11	479.8
Profits (millions)	23.22	20.55
Per Share	1.98	1.78

Ingersoll-Rand

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	336.7	210.0
Profits (millions)	20.2	16.4
Per Share	1.20	0.95
Year		
Revenue (millions)	872.0	816.2
Profits (millions)	70.78	63.37
Per Share	4.16	3.81

Nat'l. Distillers & Chem.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	333.2	304.1
Profits (millions)	11.82	10.19
Per Share	0.43	0.37
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,150.0	1,080.0
Profits (millions)	35.0	30.5
Per Share	1.27	1.10

Phelps Dodge

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	197.1	187.1
Loss (millions)	23.2	23.8
Per Share loss	1.13	1.15
Year		
Revenue (millions)	765.8	703.6
Profits (millions)	82.2	73.8
Per Share	4.01	3.62

Phillip Morris

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	557.3	478.4
Profits (millions)	30.66	26.27
Per Share	1.15	1.04
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,131.2	1,852.5
Profits (millions)	124.47	101.50
Per Share	4.67	4.02

PPG Industries

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)	21.99	16.70
Per Share	1.06	0.81
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,400	1,240
Profits (millions)	82.7	63.2
Per Share	3.99	3.07

Standard Oil of Calif.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)	145.81	129.21
Per Share	1.72	1.52
Year		
Revenue (millions)	6,750	5,930
Profits (millions)	547.1	517.1
Per Share	6.45	6.02

Sterling Drug

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	190.8	175.7
Profits (millions)	19.17	17.37
Per Share	33	30
Year		
Revenue (millions)	720.8	652.4
Profits (millions)	68.98	63.08
Per Share	1.18	*1.08

*Adjusted.

St. Regis Paper

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971*
Revenue (millions)	277.0	242.5
Profits (millions)	13.03	7.01
Per Share	0.91	0.50
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,028.5	921.7
Profits (millions)	41.32	21.42
Per Share	2.92	1.51

* Restated.

United Merchants

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	7.10	6.92
Per Share	1.17	1.13
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	407.9	395.2
Profits (millions)	10.25	10.04
Per Share	1.69	1.64

Western Electric

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	6,551.18	6,045.22
Profits (millions)	282.94	258.41

Western Bancorp

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)	a18.83	a15.4
Per Share	a0.82	a0.67
Profits (millions)	b18.41	b15.96
Per Share	b0.81	b0.70
Year		
Profits (millions)	a68.86	a66.08
Per Share	a3.01	a2.89
Profits (millions)	b68.62	b67.88
Per Share	b3.0	b2.97

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Westinghouse Electric

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,400.0	1,300.0
Profits (millions)	53.6	51.2
Per Share	0.61	0.60
Year		
Revenue (millions)	5,080.0	4,630.0
Profits (millions)	198.7	175.3
Per Share	2.24	2.08

Dow Ends 7-Day Drop As Stock Prices Rise

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—A strong rally in the blue chips led stock prices to a narrow gain today in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Buoyed by strong advances in such bellwether issues as Du Pont, Standard Oil of California and Sears, Roebuck, the Dow Jones industrial average scored a gain of 6.09 and closed at 999.02.

The Dow average had tumbled more than 35 during the recent seven-day slide.

Twenty of the 30 stocks in the average closed with gains. The general market, however, was not as strong. Of 1,781 issues traded, only 725 rose, while 700 fell and 356 finished unchanged, indicating that the situation was virtually a stand-off.

Volume totaled 14.87 million shares, down from 15.27 million *yesterday and far below par for* the last month.

The continuing flow of strong earnings reports from big companies in basic industries no doubt was the principal factor in stemming the general decline experienced by the market in the previous seven sessions.

Strong financial statements were issued today by such widely held companies as Westinghouse Electric, Phelps Dodge, PPG Industries, Owens-Illinois, Philip Morris, Continental Oil and California Standard.

The earnings gains experienced by these and other major companies have served to underscore the cyclical upswing in the economy and have inspired some of the buying that has been flowing into blue chips.

At the same time, glamour stocks have been soft. Polaroid provided a clear example today. The issue was the most active, with turnover of 176,000 shares. It plunged 6 to 107 5/8 at the close and traded as low as 103 1/4 earlier in the day.

MGIC Investment was actively traded, sliding 2 5/8 to 85 7/8. The company said: "Our stock is held by a lot of institutions and we have been expecting some profit-taking because of the large gains they have made in the stock."

Xerox slipped 1 1/4 to 153 3/4. The Federal Trade Commission formally charged Xerox with monopolizing the office copying machine business and demanded that it take steps to correct the situation.

Arctic Enterprises fell 2 1/8 to 9 3/4. After the stock market closing yesterday the company reported that third-quarter net earnings fell to 31 cents a share from 97 cents a year earlier.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 25.81, while turnover aggregated 3.67 million shares, up from 3.57 million yesterday.

Polaroid Net Seen Lower

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ). —Burnham & Co., one of the largest U.S. brokerage concerns, has dramatically reduced its earnings expectations for Polaroid Corp. this year.

William D. Schwartz, vice-president of Burnham and one of Wall Street's leading analysts on Polaroid, is reported to have told salesmen he has chopped his 1973 earnings estimate for Polaroid to about the $1.40-a-share level from a prior forecast of $2.30 a share.

Mr. Schwartz, who had forecast that the company would ship about 1 million SX-70 cameras this year—Polaroid's major new product—is reported to have told the sales staff that he now thinks that 300,000 to 400,000 cameras is more realistic.

Mr. Schwartz is understood to have ascribed his less rosy outlook to production problems on the camera, specifically at the sub-contractor level. Accordingly, the analyst, who had expected a U.S. introduction of the SX-70 *camera this spring, now* believes it will take place in the fall.

Stock Trading Halt

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuters). —An influx of orders caused a temporary halt to trading in the stock of *Polaroid* on the New York Stock Exchange, and a Polaroid spokesman said he "suspected" the Burnham report was *responsible.*

When trading resumed the stock was off 8 1/2 on the day at 106.

In a statement later Polaroid said it sees "no justification" for the conclusions in the Burnham report.

We are pleased to announce that
ARMAND SALEM
has been promoted as Vice-President
in charge of our Investment and
Financial Departments

banque du benelux — la luxembourgeoise
société anonyme
10, rue aldringen
luxembourg
(tel.: 4 76 71) telex: luxbank 445

LÉVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC.
Members
Montreal, Canadian, Toronto Stock Exchanges
Philadelphia - Baltimore - Washington Stock Exchange
The Investment Dealers Association of Canada
are pleased to announce the appointment of
Mr. Philippe Guérin
as General Manager of
LÉVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC. (FRANCE)
47 Avenue George V, 75008-PARIS.
Tel.: 720.12.00; Cable: BEAUBRAN-PARIS;
Telex: 61 392.
February 1, 1973.

Two announcements important to the world of Euro-finance

1
In London . . . a new merchant bank

Citicorp International Bank Limited
—CIBL for short—opened for business on January 18th, 1973. It serves as the worldwide merchant and investment banking arm of First National City Corporation, the parent company of First National City Bank. CIBL will specialise in syndicated eurocurrency loans; in the management, underwriting and distribution of international securities issues; and in corporate finance services.

Citicorp International Bank Limited
34 Moorgate, London EC2. Telephone: 01-628 3211
Cables: CIBIL London EC2. Telex: 884933
Authorised Share Capital:
5,000,000 shares of £1 each – £5,000,000
Issued Share Capital:
4,000,000 shares (50p paid) – £2,000,000

2
In Brussels . . . a new investment banking name

Citicorp International Securities S.A.
—is the new name for FNCB Eurosecurities S.A., an affiliate of First National City Bank formed in Brussels in 1967 to act as underwriter and distributor of international securities. Under its new name the company will continue its activities in the distribution of securities and will expand its secondary market operations.

Citicorp International Securities S.A.
(Formerly FNCB Eurosecurities SA)
5 Rue de Loxum, 1000 Brussels. Telephone: 13 96 80
Cables: EUROSECURITIES Brussels. Telex: 24072
Capital and Reserves:
B.Fcs. 50,000,000

Together these two subsidiaries add a significant investment banking capacity to the international commercial banking and financial services provided by the Citicorp/Citibank organisation in 90 countries around the world.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY CORPORATION

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
52¾	47½	ACF Ind	2.40	34	13	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ¼
1½	12½	AcmeClev	.83	11	15	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
14¾	1.4k	AdmsE	1.15e	29		13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¼	Ad Millis	.20	1	157	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
47½	26½	Addressg	.60	137	13	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
97	13⅝	Admiral		39	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
77⅞	34½	AetnaLife	1.60	117	11	68¾	67¾	67½	— ¼
60½	47½	AetnaLF pf	2	2		58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅝
17	7⅞	Agutrre Co		24	42	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
31⅛	24¾	AhmansHP		77	9	25½	23	25⅛	+ ⅝
22⅞	4½	Ai'een Inc		75	19	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
73½	53½	Air Prod	.60b	x11	24	74⅛	73⅝	74	
23⅝	14⅞	Airco	.80	564	9	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
5¾	3	AJ Industries		64	8	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
35½	25	Akzona	1a	70	14	29	27¾	27¾	— 1¼
109	102	A'aP	pf4.28	z153		106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
54⅛	19½	Alaska Inters		67	19	37	36⅝	36⅝	
22⅛	20½	AlbertoC	.32	5	19	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
17¼	11¾	A brtsn	.36a	22	12	16	16	16	+ ⅛
26⅝	17¾	AlcanAlu	.80	61	13	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
13⅝	8	Alc Stand	.34	79	9	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
40½	31¼	AlconLab	.14	159	59	37	35½	35⅝	— ¼
22⅝	7½	Alexndrs	.10e	13	32	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15	11⅛	AllAtLe	.24a	13	24	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	AllegCp	.28e	4	11	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
31⅞	18¾	AllegLudlm	1	16	10	27⅛	26½	26½	—1
44½	38	AllenLud pf	3	7		41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	19¾	AllegPw	1.40	92	10	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
39½	15	AllenGp	1.04f	47	11	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
26⅝	21 a	Allied Ch	1.20	115	12	30⅝	29	30⅝	
45⅝	33½	Allid Mnt	.45b	22	30	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	+1
25¼	16⅝	Allied Pd	.63	2	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
39⅝	27½	AlliedStr	1.40	27	12	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	Allied Super		29	18	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	AlltelChal	.20e	99	17	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅛	AlrgtAut	.40	11	12	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
19¼	14½	A phaPl	.15e	2 5	8	14½	14½	14½	
48	38⅞	Alcoa	1.80	29	11	55⅛	54½	55⅛	+ ⅞
16¼	12	AMBAC	.50	25	12	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
30⅝	21¼	Amer Es	1.10	12	8	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
51¼	41	Am Es pf	2.40	1		44	44	44	+ ½
51⅞	39⅝	AmHess	.20r	800	16	41½	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅛
119⅝	90¼	AmeH pf	3.50	178		92¼	89½	90½	— ⅛
49¼	27	A AirFilt	.42	87	29	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ¼
45⅞	19	Am Airlin		522	130	19⅞	19⅝	19½	
16½	8⅝	A Baker	.20	4		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
49½	37⅝	ABrnds	2.29	85	9	42⅞	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
81½	51½	AmBdcst	1.20	54	18	67⅝	64½	67½	+2¼
51¼	42¼	AmBdgM	.58	5	32	46⅛	45⅝	46½	+ ½
36½	27	Am Can	2.50	93	10	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	A Can pf	1.75	10		25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
9½	5⅛	AmCem	.29i	64	12	5½	5⅛	5½	
22⅛	22½	A Centhl	2.32	21	10	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
28½	19½	Am Chicgo		7	12	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
37½	21	ACrySug	1.40	1	14	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
40½	28½	A Cyan	1.25	222	13	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	
28⅛	17⅝	Am Distill	1	3	15	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
63⅞	43¼	AmDrSTel	.43	34	33	53½	50⅞	53½	
11⅝	8⅝	ADualV	.16e	41		9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
13¾	12½	ADuVy	pf.54	5		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
32	25¼	AmElPw	1.80	228	11	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+ ½
9⅛	2¼	m Exp	Ind	68		2⅝	2½	2½	
33⅞	7⅝	Am Exp	pf	z40		8½	8½	8½	— ¼
24	16	Am Fin	1.10	41	10	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
29	26	A GnBd	2.05e	55		28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	21⅛	AGenCv	.73e	29		20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16	A Genins	.57	979	8	17¼	16	17¼	— ⅛
28⅝	23	A Gnln	pf1.80	84		29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	AmHolst	.42b	21	11	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ½
16⅝	86	A Home	1.77	77	38	125⅛	124⅝	124⅝	+ ⅝
55½	37⅞	Am Hosp	.27	263	48	48½	45⅞	47⅝	—1⅝
14⅝	9	AmInvcs	.50	106	8	11½	11	11½	+ ⅝
49⅞	25	A Medical	.12	169	19	23	26¼	27¾	+1¼
8⅝	4⅞	A Medcmp	247	8		8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
33⅝	27	A MltCtx	1.40	94	13	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
10⅝	6⅝	Am Motors		425	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
47	34½	ANatGas	2.20	79	10	42	41⅝	42	
27	16⅝	Am Seat	72	7	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
42½	25⅞	Amship	.60	3	13	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
23½	17½	ASmellR	1.20	177	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	34¼	AmSubAir	.70	41		53⅝	53¼	50¼	— ⅝
		AmSAfr	fn.70	3		45½	45½	45½	
16⅝	10⅛	Am Stand	.40	599	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
65½	56⅛	A Std	pf4.75	2		59½	59½	59½	
41⅞	33⅝	Am Sterll	.52	98	24	33⅞	32⅝	33⅝	+1
54⅞	51½	AT&T	wt	1044		8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
55	41⅛	Am T&T	2.80	1038	12	53	52¼	52¾	— ¼
6.2k	57	Am T&T	pf 4	147		61⅝	60⅝	60¾	— ¾
14½	11¼	AWotWk	.40	27	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17½	15¾	AW Paper	1.25	2443		16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	19	AW 4.1pf	1.43	230		21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	Amerco	.45	17	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	9½	AmesDS	.12e	29	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
22	16¾	Ameistk	.60a	22	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	35	AMF Inc	1.08	561	12	37⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	25	Amfactnc	.64	45	12	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
132	68½	AMP Inc	.69	22	44	120	118⅝	119	+1
8⅝	6½	AmpSph	.36	8	10	7⅞	7	7⅛	+1
15⅛	5	Ampex Corp		123		6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅝
29½	10⅝	Amrep Corp		83	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅝
36¼	26⅞	Amstar	1.70	10	9	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
10	8⅝	Amstar pf	.68	3		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
45⅝	35⅝	Amsted	2.40	15	8	40	39⅝	39⅞	— ¼
7⅞	4⅛	Amtel	.20	58	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	Anacon	.12e	161	12	23⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ½
38½	26¼	Anch Hock	1	12	9	26½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
74½	7⅝	Ancorp	.08b	7		8	8	8	+ ⅛
22⅝	16	Angelica	.10	9	23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅝	13¼	Apache	.32b	12	9	16	15⅝	15⅞	
29	18¼	ApcoOil	.99f	29	24	12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
15⅝	5⅝	Apeco Cp	.16	272	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	18	APL Corp		17	10	13⅝	18¼	18⅛	— ⅝
15	6⅝	Applied Mag		19	19	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
187	123½	ARA Svc	1.22	9	33	151¼	150	150	—1
25½	21½	ArchDan	.50	22	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
40⅞	11	Arctic Enlrp			277	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —
25⅛	17⅝	ArtzPSv	1.16	61	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
33½	16	ArkBest	.40	24	10	21½	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Arlens	Stv	31		3⅝	3½	3½	
24⅝	10	Arlen RltyDv		403	13	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅝
23⅛	18⅝	Armco Stl	1	68	10	23⅛	22¼	23	
31	28¼	Armc pf	2.10	10		30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	27½	Armsl Ck	.80	174	16	27⅝	26¼	26¾	— ⅞
45	33¼	Arm Ru	1.60	17	8	37¼	37½	37½	+ ⅛
2⅞	18¼	Aro Cp	.90b	15	10	20½	20¼	20½	
30	21⅝	Arvin Ind	.52	74	18	23½	22⅝	23	— ½
35	23½	Ash'd Oil	1.20	119	11	31⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Assd Brew		15		7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
59⅝	42⅝	AssdDGd	1.30	3	12	50	49⅞	50	+ ¼
35½	28⅝	AssdSp	1.20b	3	12	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
15⅛	6½	Assd Transq		3		7¼	7¼	7¼	
16⅝	11	Athlone	.40b	11	8	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
24	20⅛	AtlcMt	2.28e	44	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
24	23¾	At.CyEl	1.47	23	10	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
96	86	AtlCE	pf5.87	1		9	92	92	—1
79⅝	47⅝	Atl Richfld	2	578	24	75⅞	74⅝	79½	+ ⅝
57⅝	52	AtlRch	pf3.75	z130		55¼	54½	55¼	+ ¾
134½	87	Atl Rich	pf 3	4		134¼	134¼	134¼	+2¼
57⅞	42½	AtlRch	pf2.80	42		7⅝	56⅝	57¼	+ ¾
3⅝	2	Atlas Corp		29	87	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	8⅛	ATO Inc	.12	27	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
99⅝	66	Autom Data		790	39	79⅝	76⅝	78¼	+ ⅝
9½	6⅝	Automtn Ind		50	14	9⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Avco Corp		98	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Avco Cp wt		54		3¼	3	3	— ⅝
52⅞	42¼	Avco pf	3.20	28		43¼	42¼	43¼	+1
44	24	AveryPd	.25	9	62	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅝
52⅛	35½	Avis Inc	.30e	433	26	47	47	47	
15¼	10⅝	Avnetinc	.30	83	9	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅝
139⅝	94	Avon Pd	1.35	176	60	130⅝	128½	130½	+1½
30	16⅝	AzlecOil	1.12t	12	61	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛

B

—1972-73— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
35½	23⅛	BabckWx	.55	84	12	24¼	24	24	+ ⅝
15⅝	8⅝	BacheCo	.10e	54	6	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	22⅝	Baker Ind	.16	44	36	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
78⅝	39⅝	BakrOilT	.70	19	31	68⅛	67	68⅛	+2⅝
33⅝	27½	BaltGE	1.96	55	10	29½	28⅝	29⅝	+ ½
30	22	BanCal	1.34	21	11	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
72⅝	51⅞	Bandag Inc		20	40	62¼	62	62½	+ ½
19½	9⅝	Bangor Pun		76	16	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ½
32½	23	BangP pf	2	4		28	27⅝	28	— ½
23⅝	16⅝	Bang pf	1.25	2	21	20½	20½		
44	37⅛	Bank of NY	2	37	9	41⅛	40⅝	41	
33⅝	21	Bk ofVa	.80	243	16	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
69⅝	52⅝	BankTr	3	70	11	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅝
53⅝	35⅛	BarbOil	1.64f	21		41⅛	39⅞	41⅛	+1⅛
42	33½	BardCR	.13a	22	58	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	Amelek	.60a	22	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	35	AMF Inc	1.08	561	12	37⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	25	Amfactnc	.64	45	12	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
132	68½	AMP Inc	.69	22	44	120	118⅝	119	+1
8⅝	6½	AmpSph	.36	8	10	7⅞	7	7⅛	+1
15⅛	5	Ampex Corp		123		6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅝
29½	10⅝	Amrep Corp		83	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅝
36¼	26⅞	Amstar	1.70	10	9	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
10	8⅝	Amstar pf	.68	3		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
45⅝	35⅝	Amsted	2.40	15	8	40	39⅝	39⅞	— ¼
7⅞	4⅛	Amtel	.20	58	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	Anacon	.12e	161	12	23⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ½
38½	26¼	Anch Hock	1	12	9	26½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
74½	7⅝	Ancorp	.08b	7		8	8	8	+ ⅛
22⅝	16	Angelica	.10	9	23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅝	13¼	Apache	.32b	12	9	16	15⅝	15⅞	
29	18¼	ApcoOil	.99f	29	24	12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
15⅝	5⅝	Apeco Cp	.16	272	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	18	APL Corp		17	10	13⅝	18¼	18⅛	— ⅝
15	6⅝	Applied Mag		19	19	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
187	123½	ARA Svc	1.22	9	33	151¼	150	150	—1
25½	21½	ArchDan	.50	22	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
40⅞	11	Arctic Enlrp			277	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —
25⅛	17⅝	ArtzPSv	1.16	61	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
33½	16	ArkBest	.40	24	10	21½	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Arlens	Stv	31		3⅝	3½	3½	
24⅝	10	Arlen RltyDv		403	13	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅝
23⅛	18⅝	Armco Stl	1	68	10	23⅛	22¼	23	
31	28¼	Armc pf	2.10	10		30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	27½	Armsl Ck	.80	174	16	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅞
45	33¼	Arm Ru	1.60	17	8	37¼	37½	37½	+ ⅛
2⅞	18¼	Aro Cp	.90b	15	10	20½	20¼	20½	
30	21⅝	Arvin Ind	.52	74	18	23½	22⅝	23	— ½
35	23½	Ash'd Oil	1.20	119	11	31⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Assd Brew		15		7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
59⅝	42⅝	AssdDGd	1.30	3	12	50	49⅞	50	+ ¼
35½	28⅝	AssdSp	1.20b	3	12	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
15⅛	6½	Assd Transq		3		7¼	7¼	7¼	
16⅝	11	Athlone	.40b	11	8	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
24	20⅛	AtlcMt	2.28e	44	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
24	23¾	At.CyEl	1.47	23	10	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
96	86	AtlCE	pf5.87	1		9	92	92	—1
79⅝	47⅝	Atl Richfld	2	578	24	75⅞	74⅝	79½	+ ⅝
57⅝	52	AtlRch	pf3.75	z130		55¼	54½	55¼	+ ¾
134½	87	Atl Rich	pf 3	4		134¼	134¼	134¼	+2¼
57⅞	42½	AtlRch	pf2.80	42		7⅝	56⅝	57¼	+ ¾
3⅝	2	Atlas Corp		29	87	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	8⅛	ATO Inc	.12	27	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
99⅝	66	Autom Data		790	39	79⅝	76⅝	78¼	+ ⅝
9½	6⅝	Automtn Ind		50	14	9⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Avco Corp		98	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Avco Cp wt		54		3¼	3	3	— ⅝
52⅞	42¼	Avco pf	3.20	28		43¼	42¼	43¼	+1
44	24	AveryPd	.25	9	62	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅝
52⅛	35½	Avis Inc	.30e	433	26	47	47	47	
15¼	10⅝	Avnetinc	.30	83	9	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅝
139⅝	94	Avon Pd	1.35	176	60	130⅝	128½	130½	+1½
30	16⅝	AzlecOil	1.12t	12	61	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛

C

—1972-73— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div.	in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	23⅝	CabCab	2.12e	12	12	28½	28½	28½	— ⅝
45⅝	32½	CabelCp	.70a	4	11	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
16	6	Cadence Ind		67	7	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Caesars Wrld		194	11	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Cal Finanl		70	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Callahn Mng		35	33	13⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
45½	27	CampRL	.50a	38	25	42½	47⅝	42	
35	25¼	CampSp	1.16	24	15	33⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
9⅝	5⅝	Cdn Brew		14	20	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	Cdn Pac	.70a	157	16	18⅝	18	13¼	+ ¼
		Cdn P	fn.73e	11		16½	16⅛	16½	
18⅝	13½	CanalR	1.10	6	18	15¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
64½	48	Cap CBdctg		40	25	56⅝	55½	55½	—1½
31⅝	22⅝	apitlHold	.23	78	29	29½	28½	28½	— ½
75	58	Carbrun	1.60	8	15	69⅝	68⅝	68½	— ½
25	19⅝	CarlisLe	.42	15	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
85	72	CaroC&Oh	5	z100		76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
21	11	CaroFrgt	.35	9	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
32½	24	CaroPLI	1.52	75	9	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
27	18	CarpTec	.80	80	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
31	22½	CarrierCp	.43	33	19	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
31⅝	17⅝	CartWal	.40a	259	14	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅞
20⅝	15¼	CastleCk	.60	18	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
75½	46¼	CaterTr	1.40	231	17	63⅞	62⅝	63½	+ ¾
10	5⅛	Caveagh Com		30	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	3½	CCI Corp		35		4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅝
22⅝	13½	CCICp	pf	2		14½	14	14½	+ ½
37	22	CecoCorp	.97	3	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
73	33½	CelaneseCp	2	200	10	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
63½	35⅝	Celan	pfA4.50	12		38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	Celotex	1.10h	285	13	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
23⅝	22½	Centex	.60e	38	25	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ½
26	21⅝	CenHud	1.52	22	7	23	22⅝	23	
28½	22	CentIllt	1.60	6	9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
68	60	CntlIllLt	pf4.50	z50		64	64	64	+1½
20½	14⅝	CentIPS	1.52	20	77	18½	18½	18⅝	
26⅝	19⅝	CenLaE	1.08	38	13	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	CenMPw	1.26	15	12	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
53	39½	CenSoWt	2.16	96	14	47	46	47	+1
30⅝	22⅝	Cent Soyal		23	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
25½	16⅝	CenTelUt	.96	107	13	22⅝	21⅛	22⅝	+1
17⅝	12⅝	CerroCp	.40a	73	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
26⅝	17⅛	Cert-teed	.43	81	8	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
57¼	36	Cert-ted	pf.90		7	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
36⅝	25	Cessna	.80	x59	14	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
47⅝	21⅝	Chadbrn	Inc	234		24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
5¼	2	Chadbrn	pf	6		3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30½	18⅝	Champint	.54	148	11	15¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
76	71¼	Chmi	pf5.50	z40		72	72	72	
31½	21	Chmi	pf1.20	84		21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
53	38½	ChampS	1.24	107	15	45	42½	45⅛	+3¼
36⅝	29	Charter	NY2	39	10	34½	32⅝	34	— ⅛
13	10⅝	ChaseFd	.66e		59	11½	11½	11½	
66⅝	52	ChaseManh	2	358	12	58⅞	58⅛	58½	— ½
70	44½	ChaseT	4.76e	45	14	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	
21⅝	15⅛	Checker	Mot	1	121	17	17	17	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Chelsea	.30	6	7	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
28½	19½	Chemetrn	.80	30	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
57½	47⅝	ChemNY	2.88	453	10	50	49⅛	49⅝	+ ½
38	30⅛	ChesVa	1.40	3	14	35½	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
57⅝	43⅝	ChesOh	3.25e	27	7	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
92

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66½		SingerCo 2.40	106	14	70½	68⅞	68½	—2
90		Singer pf3.50	4		92¼	90½	90½	—2¼
18¾		SkaggCo .40	23	26	21	20⅞	20⅞	
45		SkellyOil	111	21	48⅛	45	48½	+3½
27½		SkilCp .90a	28	17	37¾	36⅞	37	— ⅛
22		Skyline .24	348	19	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
18		Smith AO .74	96	9	20	19¼	19¼	— ½
24⅞		SmithInt .40	2	7	50	50	50	
52½		Smith KF 2	103	16	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	—1¼
16½		SmithsTr .40	16	9	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ⅛
24		Smucker .20	8	15	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
13⅞		Sola Bas .50	3	13	19	19	19	
27		Sonesta	27		4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
40½		Sony Corp	35	50	48⅞	47½	48⅞	+1⅜
		SonyCp fn	2		43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
25⅛		SooLine 1.62h	11	7	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
15⅞		SOSCons .54	4	9	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
20¼		SCarEG 1.43	18	11	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞		SoJejind 1.52	7	10	22½	22¼	22½	
14¾		Southdwn Inc	61	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
32½		Sodwn pf1.80	9		33½	33	33⅛	
33⅞		SoeastBk .72	7	28	36½	36¼	36½	
15		Soeasts 1.28	4	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23		SoCalEd 1.56	107	10	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
18½		SthCo 1.34	1673	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
33⅛		SoInrGE 1.96	46	9	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
41⅛		SouNGas 1.50	54	14	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞		SoNEnT 2.72	9		104½	41⅞	41⅞	— ¼
52⅞		SoNET pf1.82	2		53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
38½		SouPac 2.16	139	9	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
43½		SouRy 1.60a	34	11	44½	44	44½	— ½
6⅞		SouRy pf.50	42		7	6⅞	7	
24⅞		SouUGas 1.20	22	12	30⅛	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
26⅞		Southind .24b	17	22	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
9½		SwsAirm .07f	259	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10½		SwstFor Ind	29	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11		SwstPSv .78	45	13	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
7½		Sparton .20	8	6	8⅛	8	8	
24⅛		Sperry Hut 1	95	7	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
45¼		Sperry H pf 3	10		48	47¾	47¾	— ½
29¾		SperryRd .40	274	19	45⅞	45¼	45¼	— ½
9⅞		Spreague .60	96		15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛		SprinsuM .40	15	8	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
28⅞		SquereD 1a	150	22	34½	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
80½		Squibb 1.56	71	34	109	108	109	+1¼
26½		StaleyMf 1.40	26	10	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
44⅛		StBrands 1.72	48	16	53⅞	52⅞	53⅛	
50¼		StdBrd pf3.50	220		54½	54⅛	54⅛	
39½		StBrPaint .72	46	49	51⅛	49¼	51⅛	+2
16		StdInfl .40	1	11	20	20	20	— ⅛
54		StOilCal 2.90	522	14	89¼	86⅞	89	+2¼
89⅞		StOilInd 2.49	347	16	90⅛	88½	89⅞	+1⅜
60		StOilOh 2.70	126	29	98	97	97	+ ½
65		StO Oh pf3.75	230		65	65	65	
34		StPress 1.05a	45	21	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛		StProdent .66	15	13	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
32		StanWks .84b	11	16	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
13⅞		Stanray .40	31	9	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	— ⅛
14⅞		Starrett .88a	4	9	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
27⅞		StateMut 2.32e	52	16	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
35¼		Stauf Ch 1.80	30	13	44½	44	44½	
9⅞		Sterch Br .48	2	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
29⅞		SterDrug .55	211	27	33⅞	33	33⅛	+ ½
23		StevensJ 1.50	510	14	30¼	30½	30½	— ⅛
35⅞		StewWar 1.85	26	12	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
16¼		Stoke VanC 1	12	8	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
13½		Stoke VC pf 1	2290		14¼	14¼	14¼	
35		StoneWeb 2	9	10	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
7⅞		StoneCont .20	5	17	12⅞	12½	12½	
21		StorerBrd 1b	3	21	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
12⅞		StrideRite .62	16	8	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
27⅞		StudWor 1.20	34	8	49	47½	48½	+1
29⅞		St W pfA 1.40	21		37	36⅞	36⅞	+1
14⅞		SuaveSh .10e	455	14	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
21⅞		Sub Prop .78	44	15	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
6⅞		SuCrest	1	13	10	10	10	+ ⅛
21½		Sun Chem .40	9	9	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
39½		Sun Oil .99f	60	15	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	+ ½
35⅞		Sun Oil pf2.25	137		46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
28		Sunbeam .80	43	17	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
26⅞		Sundstrnd .80	40	28	28½	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
183		Supr Oil 1.40	22	156	324	318	322	+6
23⅞		SupValu .76	36	11	24⅞	23⅞	24	— ⅛
45⅞		Sunds pf2.50	1		47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
7⅞		Sunshine Mng	91		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11½		SuperMkts .20	15	24	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
21⅛		SurvFT 2.75h	79		22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
16½		SutroM 1.76e	71	10	18	17¾	18	
9½		Swank .68a	10	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
40⅞		SwiftCo .75	70	1	32¼	32	32⅛	— ⅜
33⅞		Sybron .64	78	21	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
57¼		Sybron pf2.40	20		58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅜
14⅞		Systron Donn	27	13	14	13½	13⅞	+⅛

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1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞		Taft Brd .60	80	20	50½	49	50½	+1¼
21⅞		Talcott 1.10	36	13	18⅞	18	18	— ⅛
15⅞		Talleyin .30r	215	6	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
18⅞		Talley pf8 1	26		15	14⅞	14⅞	
16⅞		Tampa El .34	52	12	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
49		Tandy Corp	99	22	37⅞	37½	37½	
41		TappanCo .40	61	9	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
28½		Technicon Cp	7	37	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
63½		Teledyne .10e	93	30	51½	51	51	— ½
23		Telecor .24b	227	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
28⅛		Teletype .39f	382	10	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
81½		Teledyne pf 6	1		75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
14⅞		Telex Cp	293	62	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
12⅛		Templeton .32	27	15	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞		Tenneco 1.36	457	11	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ½
8⅞		Tennec wt A	120		7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
12⅛		Tennec pf5.50	18		107½	106½	107½	+ ⅞
33½		Texaco Pet	149	15	40⅛	39	40⅛	+ ⅜
43⅛		Texaco 1.72	x1094	12	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
61⅛		TexEtTrn 1.58	83	17	56	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
40		TexGasT 1.58	77	11	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
22		TexGlfIn .60	549	23	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
35		Texas Ind 1b	3	9	26½	26½	26½	— ½
190		Texas Inst .84	85	43	189⅛	186⅛	187¼	+ 64
27⅞		TexOil Ga .81	285	43	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛	—⅛
24¼		TexPLd .52e	6	6	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
36		Tex Util 1	1675	15	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	+1¼
46¼		textr pf2.08	43		36	35	35	— ⅛
35¼		Textr pfl.40	58		28	27½	28	+ ½
22		Thiokol .40a	57	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
35⅞		Textr pfl.40	58		28	27½	28	+ ½
22		Thiokol .40a	57	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
125		ThomBel 1.12	11	36	96	95½	95¾	
34⅞		Thomin .60b	264	12	16⅞	16½	16⅛	+⅛
47¼		ThomasJW 1	2	10	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞		ThrftyDa .32	39	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
25⅞		TI Corp 1.02	59	8	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—1
37¼		TidewatM .50	345	18	25½	24⅞	25⅞	+1⅜
64½		Time Inc 1.93	78	14	52¼	50⅞	51	—1⅛
27⅞		TimesMir .26	61	13	21	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
46⅞		Timken 1.50a	33	11	42½	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
27		TishRity .40b	37	21	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞		Todd Ship .80	4		21	21	21	— ½
31¼		TojedoE 1.92	67	10	29½	27	29⅛	— ⅛
68⅞		Tool RshEn	73	21	36½	35⅞	36	+ ½
18⅞		Tool Rol .40b	5	13	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
79½		TransCo .96	3	20	65	64¾	65	+ ½
48½		Trans U 1.33	188	14	32½	36½	37	— ½
59⅞		Trans W Air	151	12	38⅞	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
24		TrnWAir pf 2	24		27¾	27	27½	— ½
16⅞		TransWd Fin	7	8	12	12	12	
23½		Transmr .55b	674	12	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞		Transcon .43	11	12	14⅛	14	14	
47		Travelrs .84	164	10	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
57⅞		Trgvelrs pf 2	7		46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
21⅞		TravLdg .25e	16	17	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
34¼		TriCon 2.27c	25		31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞		TrlerLnd .80	6		35¼	35	35	— ⅛
37		TriStar 2.57e	20	12	35⅞	34⅞	35	
20		Trlwnlnd .80	5	13	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
29½		TrlangP .15e	8	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25⅞		TrinityIn .56	130	15	24⅞	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
60⅞		Tropicana	39	55	53½	53	53	— ½
38		TRW Inc 1.04	154	14	32	30	30	—1⅞
82¼		TRW pf4.50	8		78¼	77¾	78¼	+1
91¼		TRW pf4.40	10		84	83	83	—1½
16⅞		TucsnGE .78	148	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
17		Twin Cent	109	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
32⅞		Tyler Corp	6	8	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛

U

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54½		UAL Inc	570	29	23¾	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
31½		UAL Inc .40	34		23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
28		UARCO	10	11	1	20½	21	— ⅛
23⅞		UGI Cp 1.32	26	10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
30		UMC Ind .78	58	10	17⅞	17⅞	17½	—
16⅞		Unarco .40	6	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+
49½		UniNV 1.60e	11	9	49	48⅞	49	+1¼
49		UCame 1.08	21	17	46⅛	46	46	
52		Un Carbide 2	155	13	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅛
45⅞		UnCome 1.26	63	10	37¼	37½	37½	
25½		Ulon Corp	71	21	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
19⅞		Un Elec 1.28	286	12	18⅞	18	18⅛	+⅛
100⅞		Un El pf7.44	3		100½	99½	99½	— ⅜
28½		Un Fidelity	131	12	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
41⅛		UnOilCal 1.60	235	11	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅜
55¼		UOCal pf2.50	74		52⅞	51½	52	+ ½
73½		Un Pac Cp 2	108	13	62½	60¾	62½	+1¼
13⅞		UnPac pf.47	2		11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
42½		Uniroyal .80	281	13	36	35½	35½	— ⅜
19¼		Uniroyal .70	95	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
108⅞		Uniroyal pf 8	113	10	57⅞	104⅞	105¾	+1⅜
29¾		Unishoes	35	83	57⅞	53¾	57⅞	
49		Unit Air 1.80	6	4	42	41½	41½	
16		Unit Brands	92	284	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17		U Brd pfl.20	9		15¼	15	15	
10⅞		UnitCo .70e	30		9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15		Unit Fin Cal	15	11	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
31		UnitGas .84	216	13	28½	28⅛	28½	
34⅞		Unilium 2.24	28	9	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
14¾		Unit Ind .32	4	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8⅞		Unit In pf.42	2		6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞		Unitlnns .10	45	25	26½	26⅛	26½	
61		UnJersBks 2	5	12	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜
30⅞		Unit MM 1.30	4	8	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
18¼		Un Nuclr	34	30	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞		Unit Pic Min	8	35	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27⅞		Un Refing .15	11	11	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
48⅞		US Pkg 2.28	125	12	40⅞	39¾	40¼	— ⅛
39½		USForS 6.07e	34		32½	32	32	+ ½
35¼		US Fregt 1.40	189	11	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅛
33½		US Gyps 1.60	222	9	25¼	24⅞	25	+1¼
35		USGyp pfl.80	16		29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
37		US Home .12	90	9	17½	17	17	— ⅛
28¼		US Ind .65	372	7	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
35½		US Leasg .20	20	28	33	32½	32⅞	— ⅜
29⅞		US Shoe .95	45	10	20¼	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
34¾		US Steel 1.60	178	10	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅞
26⅞		US Tobac .62	40	12	17	16⅞	17	
24¼		UniTel 1	180	14	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
8		UniTel wt	3		6¼	6¼	6¼	
35⅞		UnTel pf1.50	1		32	32	32	— ½
18		Unitrode Cp	51	18	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
37½		U Leaf 1.56	6	8	32¼	32½	32¼	+ ⅛
25½		Univ Oil Pd	214	19	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
27		Univ Cmptg	54		8⅞	8½	8½	
132		Upjohn 1.68a	63	39	123½	122	122	— ½
20⅞		Urls Bldg .40	254		12⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅜
75⅞		USLIFE .52	84	24	67⅞	67	67¼	— ⅜
23⅞		USM stp .40	12	13	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	—
86¼		Utahint .84a	19	30	83¾	83⅞	83¾	+ ⅜
38		UtahPw 2.08	19	9	36	35⅞	35	+ ⅛
31½		UV Ind 1	27	7	26	25⅞	25⅞	
25		UV Ind pfl.26	3		23½	23½	23½	— ⅛

V

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅞		Varian Assoc	48	25	17	16⅞	16⅞	
27¼		VCA Corp .40	47	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
27½		VCA Cp pf.80	2		18	18	18	— ½
42⅛		Veeder 1.60	26	11	32⅛	31½	31⅞	— ⅜
19½		VendCo .30e	4	19	13¼	13¼	13¼	
34¼		VF Corp .55	14	18	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
20½		Viacom Int	22	29	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
24⅞		VictComp .50	11	21	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
24⅞		VaElPw 1.12	224	10	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
106¼		Va EP pf7.72	x20		104	104	104	+1
103½		VEP72 pf7.72	x40		102½	102½	102½	+ ½
104½		Va EP pf7.45	x100		101½	101½	101½	+1
99		Va EP pf7.20	x230		99¾	99½	99½	+ ½
34⅞		Vornado	298	7	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
27⅞		VSI Corp .48	16	11	21¾	21½	21⅛	
28⅞		VulcMat 1.08	17	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞		VWR Unit .48	3	16	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛

W

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60⅞		Wab R pf4.50	x120		56½	56½	56½	
45		Wachovia .62	18	18	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
97		Wach pf2.50	1		87½	87½	87½	+ ½
35⅞		WachRl 2.43e	19	12	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
28		Walgreen 1	19	10	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
26		WallBusF .40	12	18	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
24		WallMury .60	7	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
35		WalMart Str	10	44	20	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
63		Wang Labs	23	44	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
14⅞		Ward Foods	17		9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
25		Warnaco .60	16	8	18	18	18	+ ⅛
22		WarnerCo .50	7	11	14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
50⅛		WarnCom .25	321	13	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
172		WarnC pf.25	2		108	108	108	— ⅛
102		WarnC pf1.25	5		62¾	62¼	62¾	+ ⅛
109		WarLbt 1.30a	261	33	104⅞	103	103½	—1½
43½		WarnSwa 1	58	29	38¼	37	38	+ ⅜
26½		Wash Gs 1.80	1	15	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
25		WashSti .92	13	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
22½		WashWP 1.40	17	11	22	21¾	22	
48¼		Watkin Johns	33	23	31	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
13½		Wayn Gas .76	5	9	10½	10½	10½	
7⅞		Wean Unit	1	38	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15		Weathrd .28e	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11		Webb Del .5	41	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
29⅞		WellMcL .50	25	8	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
29½		Wels Mkt .48	16	11	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅜
4½		Welbilt Corp	5		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29½		WellsFar .86	87	12	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅞
26		WellFM 1.97e	41	12	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
27⅞		WellsRG .60	8	8	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
19⅛		WestcoP .84f	57	9	16⅞	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
31½		West Tra .60	3	12	2	24	24	— ⅛
65½		WPP pf 4.50	x50		62¾	62	62	
31		WstPPep 1	27	10	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
17⅞		WnAirLn .10r	95	13	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
39¼		Wn Banc 1.30	54	11	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅜
22¼		Wn Pac Ind	59	17	12½	12	12½	
69½		WnUnion 1.40	131	15	36	35	36	+1¼
134½		Wn Un pf6.60	1		80	80	80	—1½
155⅞		Wn Un pf4.90	1		96	96	96	—2⅜
54⅞		WestgEl .94	720	18	41⅞	39⅞	40½	—1½
64		West E pf3.80	x200		61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
27¾		Westvco 1.05	45	19	24¼	24	24	+ ½
40½		Weyberg 1.20	1	9	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
57⅞		Weyerhr .86	334	23	53	52⅞	52½	— ⅛
57⅞		Weyhr pf2.75	65		53	52½	52½	+ ⅛
32⅞		WheelFry .40	220	20	18⅞	17¾	18	+ ⅜
24¼		WheelPit S1	104	24	19¼	18	19	+1
65		WheelPit pf 6	x210		62	61½	62	+ ½
54		WheelPit pf 5	x100		51½	51	51	— ½
40		Whirlpol .55	810	17	31⅛	30	30	—1⅜
27¼		WhitCon .50	74	10	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
45		WhitCn pfA 3	2		44	43½	43½	— ⅜
29½		White Motor	413	61	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞		Whittaker	188	17	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
53⅞		WickesCorp 1	313	13	24⅞	23½	24¾	+1⅜
10⅛		WidbSir .25b	13	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
50¼		WillRoss .48	27	27	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ¼
56⅞		Williams Co	65	12	52½	52⅛	52½	+ ⅜
36⅞		Wms Co wt	37		32⅞	32	32¼	+ ⅜
50½		Wms Co pf.80	3		47½	46½	47½	+1½
42		WinnDx 1.20	55	19	39⅞	38½	39⅛	+½
48¼		Winnebago	223	30	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
26½		WisElPw 1.60	26	9	24⅞	24	24½	+ ½
114⅞		WisEP pf8.90	x270		112½	112	112	—1
106		Wis EP pf7.75	x30		104	104	104	— ⅛
18⅞		WiscPS 1.20	22	9	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
30		Wilcoch .98	19	10	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ½
11½		WolvWW .20e	55	10	6	5¾	5⅞	
25⅞		Womelco .46	9	15	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
19¾		Woods Cp .48	48	13	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
47½		Woolwth 1.20	383	11	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
67¾		Woolw pf2.20	4		43	42¼	42½	+¼
14⅞		World Airwy	3	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
159¼		Wrigley 4.85a	7	14	132¼	133¼	133¼	— ¼
20¼		Wurlitzer .60	19	7	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜

X

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36¾	19½	AAR Corp	6	17	20	20	20	— ⅛
15⅛	9	AAV Cos .20	5	8	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
4⅝	1½	Aberden Pet	11	39	2⅜	2½	2¾	+ ¼
5¾	2⅜	Acme Hamll	3	27	3	3	3	
5⅞	1⅜	Acme Prec	6		2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Action Ind	16	16	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Adams Russ	1	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10½	5⅛	ADM Industl	4	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	13	AdmirIntl .40	6	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
14⅝	10¼	Adobe Corp	194	34	14¾	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	A&E Plast P	10	46	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	AeoFio .22r	2	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	3	Aeronca Inc	14		3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Aerosol	12	17	2⅝	2½	2½	
21¼	5¼	Aerovox Cp	13	68	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	Affil Cap .39t	186	5	6⅞	6¼	6½	— ¼
7	2½	Affil Cap wt	27		2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
16	7	AIC Phot .56t	9	12	12	11¾	11¾	
6	2⅝	Aiken Ind		5	15	3⅛	3	3⅛ + ⅛
20⅝	9½	Airborne Frt	67	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ½
13	7¼	Airpax 1.10t	10	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
49⅝	34¼	Alwick B .28	7	36	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
25⅝	14¼	AllanWood	1	13	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alaska Airl	24		6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅝	Albn Waldsn	7		3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	10⅛	Alcolac Inc	9	21	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅝	AlisnMt 2.88e	29	11	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
5¼	2	AllAmer Ind	1		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅛	13	Alleghy Airl	66	22	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
74½	41¼	AllegAir pf C	1		43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
18	8¼	AllegA wtD	2		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	AllegA wtN	4		6⅞	6¾	6¾	
11½	6¾	AlleghyCp wt	4		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23¾	10½	AllienTR .79t	7	4	10½	10½	10½	
7⅛	2½	Allied Art	14	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
24½	22⅝	AldThr 1.14	3	8	23⅝	22½	23½	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Alpha Ind	5	37	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
9⅝	3⅛	Altamil Cp	19	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Altec Corp	49		1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Altec Cp wt	15		1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8	4	Altec Corp pf	3		4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18¾	9	Alter Fds .50	11	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	AlumSpec .44	6	6	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅞	Amco Ind	34	11	5	5	5	
21⅝	10	A HessLL wt	76		11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
12	3⅝	Am Agronom	8		3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14¾	9¼	Am Biltrt .40	2	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅝	1¼	AmBook Strs	68		1⅛	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
27	23½	AmBusPd .18	3	27	23½	23½	23½	
6½	2¾	A CemMg wt	5		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	25	AFletch 2.66e	13	10	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Am Fltch wt	20		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
8¼	4¾	Am Intl Pict	7	18	5½	5⅛	5¼	
18¼	3⅝	A Israeli .26e	48	11	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
17½	8	AmMaizeA .33	8	8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅞	A MaizeB .33	1	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
31⅝	17⅝	AmMot I .10e	7	18	21	21	21	
35⅛	22¼	AmPetr 1.10e	93	15	34½	32½	34¼	+1¼
21⅝	11⅛	AmPlan 1.28t	4	7	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
11	8½	AmRlTr .88e	23	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1⅜	AmRltyTr wt	9		2¼	2⅛	2¼	
18½	10½	A Recreat Gr	14	14	12⅝	12	12⅝	— ¼
18⅝	10⅛	ASafeEq .68t	34	12	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Am Tech Ind	6	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	23⅝	AmTrains Sv	17		24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
62	24⅞	AMIC Co .04	85	44	49	46½	46½	—2½
3¼	2⅛	Anglo Co .10e	18	17	2¾	2½	2⅝	
		Anglo In.10e	10		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	10	Ansul Co .56t	14	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
47⅝	10½	Anthony Ind	180	9	20	19	19	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	AO Indust	42	25	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Applied Data	6		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	21¾	Aquit Ca 15e	130	30	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅜
4½	1⅝	Argus Inc	14	93	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	13½	Ariz Col .08e	41	15	18	17	17	— ⅞
27⅞	21⅛	ArkLGas 1.20	82	11	24⅝	24⅝	24¾	+ ½
13½	8	Arrow Elect	44	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	12	Asamera Oil	74	40	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
16½	10⅝	Ashl Oil Can	17	21	16	15¾	15⅞	
5¾	2⅝	AskinSvc .20t	2	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	8¾	ASPRO .25b	5	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	AssdFdSt .20	1	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
26½	20⅝	AsdMtg 2.40e	34	8	24⅝	24	24	+ ⅛
43⅞	27½	AsdProd .40		8	27⅞	27	27	— ½
7⅞	2⅝	Astrex Inc	6	39	5⅝	5½	5½	
11	7⅛	Atalanta Cp	1	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1	Atco Chem	12		1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Atlco Mtg wt	39		7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	10	AtlsCMI 1.18e	25	5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
2	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	16		1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
38	21½	Ausat Inc	14	43	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	15½	Austral Oil	151	37	26	25½	25⅝	
17⅝	7½	Auto Bldg	21	11	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
8⅞	5	Automat Red	14	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	AutomSvc .20	4	8	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
69⅝	46½	AutoSwit .52e	1	26	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	5⅛	AVC Corp	6		6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅞	AVEMC .10	27	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛

B

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46⅝	28	BagdCpn .40r	6	15	36¼	36	36	— ⅜
42⅝	22⅝	Bald DH .80b	22	11	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	6	Bald Sec .31e	1		6	6	6	
18⅝	15⅝	BancPd 1.40e	31		17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Bang Pun wt	34		3	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
35½	14½	Banister Cnl	102	15	32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	14	BankrUt .15h	8	25	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ¼
8⅝	5	Barnes .02c	36	13	7	6¼	7	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Barb Lynn	2	10	5⅛	5	5	
13	5⅛	Barclay Ind	21	13	6⅛	5⅞	6	
15⅝	6⅝	Barnes Eng	1		7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
15⅛	8¼	Barnwel Ind	8	35	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16½	10	Barry RG	11	13	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	BarryWrg .32	19	12	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
7⅛	2⅞	Bartell Med	6	87	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	6⅛	Barth Sp .27	33	9	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Bartons Cdy	2	51	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	Baruch Fostr	80		3	2⅝	2½	— ⅜
12½	6⅝	Barwick ET	7	20	7	6⅞	7	— ¼
7	3⅝	Basin Pet Cp	46	23	6⅝	6½	6½	
3½	1⅛	BBI Inc	5		1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Behavior RL	3		3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Bell Ind .08	34	10	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
10⅛	3⅝	Belscot .25t	5	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅝	23⅝	BenStM 2.06e	19	9	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Ben StMs wt	4		7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Benrus Corp	80		5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ¼
22⅝	12⅝	Bens Ent .44t	10	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	BergBr .06r	4		6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20½	13	Berg B pf1.15	3		14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	BernzOmat	2	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Berlea Corp	4	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
26	14⅝	Berven .04e	6	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Bethlem Cp	2		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	3½	Beverly Ent	83	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅛	11⅝	BevHill Bncp	12	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	23	Bic Pen .27	25	29	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
47⅝	19½	Big Bear 1.08	9	8	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅛	BinkMfg .80e	2	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31½	25	Binney Smith	21	16	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	10½	Bio Dynam	70	15	11	10	10½	
18½	9⅛	Blessings .40	8	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
8½	3½	Blount .04e	20	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
6⅝	3	Bluebird Inc	13	13	5⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	⅜	Bluebird wt	17		15-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
44⅝	19¼	Bodin Ap .14e	28	16	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½	Bohack Corp	38	19	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
21⅝	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	5	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17½	4½	Boothe C .??	43		7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
29⅝	9½	Bowmar Ins	255	21	28⅞	27¾	28	+ ⅜
25⅝	20⅝	Bowne Co .16	4	16	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
55	27¾	Bow Vall .10	30	345	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ⅞
49⅝	16⅛	Brad Repan	156	19	21¼	18	21¼	+1¼
50	26⅛	BradfCom Sy	3	88	45¼	45	45	
12⅝	5⅛	Branchin .26	1	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	BrantAir wt	5		15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
20⅛	13⅝	BrntAirA .50t	235		13⅞	13½	13⅝	
24	17¾	BrascanLt 1b	79	5	20½	20¼	20½	
24	15⅝	Braun En .40	1	10	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15	8¼	Breeze Corp	39		9⅝	8½	9⅝	+1
18	13	Brewer .20h	4	6	13	13	13	
8 15-16	6⅝	BrA Tob .16e	1	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	BrATob r.24e	1	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	BroDart Ind	6	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Brody Seatg	3	11	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Brooks P .14	14	14	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
4½	2⅝	Brown Co wt	13		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
36	29	BrwnF A .40b	1	22	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
36⅛	29⅝	BrwnF B .40b	8	23	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
18	10¼	Bruce R .25e	18	11	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
33½	23½	BT Mtg 2.27e	47	12	33	32⅝	33	
7⅝	5	BTU Eng	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Buehler Cp	5	43	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	Buell Ind .15r	28	10	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Bulldog .10e	3	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
33½	21⅝	Bundy Cp 1a	2	9	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	Burgess Ind	63		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅛	12⅛	Burns Intl .40	9	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
12½	5⅝	Butler Aviat	42	22	9⅞	9	9¼	+ ⅜
27⅞	15⅛	Butles Gs Oil	89	34	23¼	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜

C

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¼	6½	Cablecom Gn	23		7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Calvert Expl	56	16	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	Camcolnc .03	24		12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
7 7-16	5 1-6	CampbChib	39		6 7-16	6¼	6½	
11⅝	6½	Cdn Exp GO	83	139	4¼	4⅛	4 3-16	
11⅝	5	CDNJavin .30t	17	24	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Cdn Mar .10e	61	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4 11-16	Cdn Merrill	7	7	15-16	7¼	7¼	+1-16
14½	8⅝	Cdn Occidntl	16	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	39⅝	Cdn SuperOil	1	45	55½	55½	55½	
5¾	2	Canaverl Int	23		4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Canogas Ind	8	19	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Capital Res	6	7	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4½	CapitolFd .12	8	29	5	5	5	
14⅝	6¼	Capitol Indus	43	17	8⅝	8½	8½	
23⅝	16	Caresse .14	8	13	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
99½	91⅝	Carnation	67	37	99½	98⅝	99	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅛	CaroPipl .80b	8	10	14½	14	14	— ½
73½	67	CaroPL pf 5	230		70	70	70	+ ¾
3	1	Carousel Fsh			1	1	1	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	CarrierCo wt	21		7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
12	5⅝	Carrols Dev	7	16	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
3½	1⅝	Castleton Ind	46	30	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20½	9⅛	Castlewd Int	27	33	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
21¼	10⅛	Cavitron Cp	9	65	10⅝	10⅝	10½	⅛
9⅝	3	CelluCraft		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
49⅝	44	CenMe pf3.50	220		47¼	47	47	
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Sec .06e	73		7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Century Ind	10	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5⅛	2⅛	Certron Cp	28	56	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
14	7⅝	Chad Mill .40	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26	10¼	ChampHo .02	323	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅝	Charan Ind	4	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
45¼	20⅝	ChartCo .25e	4	70	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
23¾	6⅝	Charter Med	9	94	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	4	CHB Fds .23t	52	7	6¾	6	6¾	
12⅛	5⅞	ChmExp .12e	10	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
11⅛	7⅝	ChickUni .51t	29	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
20¼	15¼	Child World	12	43	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	Christian Cos	68	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	CIC Cv F 1.00e	5		19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
6⅛	3¼	ClMtgGrp wt	105		4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	CIC Cp .10e	12	11	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
3⅝	1½	Cinerama	36		1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
40	25½	Circle K .26	23	35	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	7½	Citzn Finl .16	4	12	8⅝	8½	8¼	— ¼
18	13⅛	CitzMig 1.52a	24	12	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅝	1½	CitizMig wt	7		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	ClyGaFla .50	4	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
10	6	CK Petrolm	61	24	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	7½	CL Find	23	9	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22	17¼	ClarkeGr .20	11	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
23¾	15	Clarkson Ind	10	16	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
11½	5	Clarostat	1	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
9½	3⅛	Clary Corp	6		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Clopay .05r	17	7	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
13	3⅛	CMI Corp	65	90	5⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
61¾	22	CMI Inv wt	52		44½	41½	41⅝	—2⅝
17	6¼	Co Build Cos	84	4	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	9½	Codesco .10e	13	14	9½	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	17½	Coff Mat .37e	5	16	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
10⅞	5⅛	Cohu Inc .15e	10	25	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
35¼	11¾	Coil Intl	135	14	17⅞	11⅛	17⅝	— ⅜
28½	20½	Cole Natl .46	5	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
28	24¼	Coleman .40	58	20	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
13½	10½	College Town	5	6	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
30⅝	8¼	Col Coml .20	10	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
10¾	7½	Colon Snd .30	1	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅛	19½	ColwellCo .28	125	9	20	20	20	
33⅝	26	Colw M 2.82e	48	10	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Colwl Mtg wt	41		12⅝	12¼	12¼	
44⅝	28½	Combin Com	172	36	40⅞	38¼	39½	+1¼
43	21	Combustn Eq	75	34	33½	32	32	—1⅞
31	22⅝	Cominco .90	1	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
21¼	9⅛	Coml All .23e	2	15	17	17	17	
16½	10⅝	ComlMet .60b	1	7	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
17⅞	6⅝	Commodor	28	15	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
14	5⅝	Com Hlth Cp	8	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22	11⅝	CompSyc Ctr	10	20	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
31¼	24¼	CompS 1.56	3	9	28⅝	28½	28½	
18	11⅝	Compln .34r	9	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
9½	2⅝	Compreh Des	3		3½	3⅝	3½	+ ¼
3½	1⅜	CompuDyne		14	33	2	2½	2
34½	9	Compugrph	57	19	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	—1¼
4⅝	2⅛	Comput Eq	25	43	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Comput Instr	4		2	2	2	— ⅛
14¼	6¼	Comput Invst	14	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Comput Mch	1		3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Computest	15		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	12⅝	Conchemco	20	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Concord Fab	9		4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Condec Corp	14	12	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
15½	9	Conmrex .42r	5	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	9	Conroy Inc	6	10	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Con Nat Sh A	6		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Con Oil Gas	87		5⅛	5	5	— ¼
17	11	Cons Ret .20e	17	13	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
15	8⅝	ConstDes .40	1	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Consyne Cp	23	24	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
3½	2	Cont Mater	16	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Cont Tel wt	2		4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅞	Cook Elec .32	10	17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
19	10½	Cook Ind	29	11	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¾	CookPtV .80a	18	8	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	— ½
15⅛	8	Coop Jar .10e	5	9	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	Cordon Intl	38	25	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
21½	10⅛	Core Labs	3	29	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
41½	20¾	CornBlk .79	203	13	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Cort Corp wt	10		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	Cousins M wt	11		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
41½	23¼	CoxCble Com	7	56	27½	27	27	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Craig Corp	222	11	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
14¼	6	CramerE .33t	8	24	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15½	7	Creative Mgt	25	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	14⅝	CreoleP 2.20a	12	13	18½	18¼	18½	
6	1⅝	Crestmont	20		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
27¼	20⅝	Crompton .56	4	8	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	
67¾	37⅞	Cross AT .42	21	42	64	63¼	63¼

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21½	6⅝	Roland Intl	14	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	10⅝	Rollins Intl	27	13	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
11	4½	Ronco Telepr	14	11	5⅝	½	5⅝	+ ⅝
5¾	3½	Rosenau Bro	6		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	9	Rossmoor Cp	1	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅛	2⅝	Rossmor wt	40		3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
89	31½	Rowe Co .28e	2	19	53⅛	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
18⅝	9¼	RowldPd .60t	5	16	12	11⅝	12	
14⅞	7½	Royal Amer	3	24	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	RoyBusn .10r	4	6	3	2⅞	3	6
26⅝	7½	RoyInlm Am	32	25	8⅛	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
10¼	4½	RoyPBch Col	1	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅝	7½	RPS Prod	4		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1½	RSC Indust	37	46	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Ruddick Cp	3	6	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
9½	6½	Rudick pf.56	3		6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Rusco Ind	33		3⅝	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Russeks Inc	2	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	4½	Russell Alum	13	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15½	11⅝	RussMill .40	364	7	13	12⅝	12	+ ⅛
34⅞	27½	Ryan Homes	10	18	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
31⅞	21⅝	RyderSys wt	2		27½	27½	27½	
12	3⅝	Ryerson Hay	19		6	5½	5⅝	— ¼

S

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44	26¾	SabineR .44	50	27	39	38½	39	+1
25⅞	16⅝	StJohnsTr .62	17	6	17	16¼	16¼	— ¼
13⅞	7⅛	Salem Corp	38		8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	27	Sambo Rest	80	46	28⅝	27½	28	
8¼	6	SanCarlo .79	9		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	23⅝	SanJWW 2.06	8	8	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	5¼	Sanitas .12	93	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Sargent Ind	24		4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Saturn Airway	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅛	15	Saundrs Leas	15	11	15¼	15	15⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Savoy Ind	33	7		6⅞	6⅞	
9	5⅝	Schenuit A	5	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
5⅞	2⅞	Schiller Ind	1		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	3⅝	SciMgt .05e	7	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Scient Atlan	9	24	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
10⅝	6⅝	Scope Indust		4	9⅝	9½	9¼	— ⅜
19¾	6⅝	Scottex Corp	16	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
39½	22	ScottysHo .05	18	41	31	30½	30¾	— ¼
19¼	13½	Scurry Rain	71	170	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10½	8⅛	SbdAlMill .30		1	5	8¼	8¼	8¼ + ⅛
86½	10⅝	Sea Containr	17	15	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¼
15	9¼	Seabrook .09r	20	15	15⅛	15	15	

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	2⅝	Sealectro Cp	4		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	9	Sears Ind .44	7	8	9	8¼	8¼	— ¼
18	12⅝	SecMtg 1.65e	137	11	13¾	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
4	2	SecMtgIn wt	647		2⅛	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
16	11⅝	Sec Plastics	1	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9	SelasCorp .27	13		10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
7⅝	6	Selgrn A .65e	16	5	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
16⅛	9½	SelgLat .10r	5	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
25⅞	7⅝	Semtech .34f	20	16	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
5	1¼	Sequoyah Ind	25		1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
25	10⅞	ServiceCp In	23	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
13⅞	10	Servisco .10e	12	8	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Servo Corp		7	13	6	5⅞	6
39⅝	12⅝	Servotr 1.37f	3	11	13	13	13	
14¾	10½	Seton Co .45	7	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝	8	SGL Ind .45f	6	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Shaer Shoe	2	28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	5	Shaitck Denn		4	33	6	7⅝	8 + ⅝
25¼	16½	Shawin .17e	7	17	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
19⅝	9½	ShelterR .05e	28	92	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
17	12⅛	ShendCo .71i	10	8	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
25⅝	14½	Shenandh Oil	67	28	21	19⅝	20½	+1½
63	29⅝	Sherwood Med	4	17	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅝
27½	9¼	ShulmnTr En	96	11	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
18½	9	SierraP Ind	70	6	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
28½	11¼	Sierracin Cp	6	28	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
14½	7⅛	Silco Ind .21e	3	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
15¾	7¼	Sigma Inst	15	8	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
18½	9⅝	Signet Cp .40	4	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
42¼	15½	SikesCp A .20	22	12	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
10¾	6	Simpkin .41f	11	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7¼	Simplex Wire	12		14½	14¼	14½	
6⅛	2½	Sitkin SmRfg	3	20	3	3	3	
24⅝	10⅝	Sky City Strs	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16	7½	Sollitron .06	53		8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
20¼	11	Sonder Bridt	10	10	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
9¼	5½	Sorg Paper	4		6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
38½	20⅝	Soundes .10h	76	16	30⅝	29⅝	30½	+ ⅜
22	19	SC 5.85pf 1.45	1		20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
22⅝	18¼	SC 5.20pf 1.30		15		20⅛	19¾	19⅞ — ⅜
18	15½	SC 4.75pf 1.19	1		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
15½	13¼	SC 4.24pf 1.06	2		14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	SC 4.08pf 1.02	1		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Sou Real Uif	2	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
66¼	36½	Sou Roy .20	137	31	61⅝	53½	53½	— 8⅞
38¾	17¼	Swst Inv .20g	8	14	37⅝	37	37	— ½
40½	17⅝	Specity Rest	52	13	19½	18¾	19¼	+1½
14½	6⅝	Spector Ind	4	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅝	SpectMcl .20	5	8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
13⅝	6¼	Spectro .18b	1	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	4⅝	Sped OP .19f	2	18	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	Spelsmn Ind	5	5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13¼	7¼	Spencer .32f	35	7	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
19¼	11⅝	Splentex .68	8	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
15¼	9⅝	SSP Ind .25r	5	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6	3¾	Std Containr	6	26	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
22½	14⅝	Std Cosm .90	11	8	17	17	17	— ⅛
7½	2¾	Std Dredge	15		4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
38	16	Std Mot A .42	5	14	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
6⅞	2½	Std Pac Corp	3	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
30	25	Std Shrs 1.62f	1		27½	27½	27½	
25¼	19½	StdThoms .36	1	10	19	19	19	— ⅛
29½	16½	Stange Co .20	5	23	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Stardust Inc	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅛	8	Star Smkt .60	2	7	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
18½	13¾	StateSLn.45e	5	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
28	19½	Statham Ins	170	20	20	19	20	+1
8½	4½	Steelmet Inc	5	125	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅞	8¾	Stelbar Ind	206	15	10⅞	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
3¾	1	Stellar Ind	2		1¼	1¼	1¼	
31⅝	16¼	STEANCh .28	9	22	27½	27½	27½	— ½
4⅞	1½	Sterl Electr	67		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Sterl Extrudr	2	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Sterl Pre .28f	20	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	7¾	Sterndent	131	12	12⅝	11½	12	+ ⅛
47½	22⅝	Sterling A	101	48	43½	43⅛	43¼	— ⅞
10⅛	6⅝	Stevcoknit	10	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
27⅛	15⅝	STP Corp .60	172	14	17⅝	16	17	+1⅜
6¼	2⅝	Stratton Grp	2	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8	4½	Strulhr Wells	13		4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Summit Org	15	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9½	5⅝	SunCityIn .25	5	9	7	6⅞	7	
28½	24	Sun Elec .40	6	17	26½	25½	26½	— ⅛
9¾	6	SunstrEl .12e	5	10	8¼	8	8	
11⅛	5	SupFdSv .20e	2	8	6	6	6	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Supercr .10e	2	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¼	9½	Sup Ind Intl	1	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
20	14⅝	Sup Surg Mf	10	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
25¼	11⅛	Superscope	248	12	24	22⅝	22⅝	+1
4½	1⅝	Suprentes	5		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	7½	Susquehana	20	20	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅜
3	2	SutrMtg wt B	2		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	6¼	Synalloy .41i	19	11	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
119½	66⅝	Syntex .40	156	25	75⅞	73½	73¾	+1½
16⅝	6⅞	System Eng	125	27	7⅞	6⅛	6¼	— ⅜

T

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17½	3	Tanger Ind	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20½	14½	Tasty B .88a	3	10	16	16	16	+ ⅛
21½	11⅝	Tech Sym Cp	25		13⅝	11¼	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	9	Technic Oper	9	22	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Technic Tape	20	9	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
28¼	14	Technicolor	98	14	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Technitrol	5	79	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	17⅝	Teledyne 1.29f	23	9	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
41½	27⅛	Teleprompt	182	34	28⅛	27¼	27½	— ½
7⅝	2¼	TelexCorp wt	20		2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	4¼	Tenna Corp	136		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	5	Tenneco wt	21		7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4½	2	Tenney Eng	2		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	2¼	Terescience Cp	10	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25	14⅝	Teradyne Inc	2	123	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	18⅞	TesoroPet wt	45		23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
8	3	Texas Intl Co	80	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
67	61	Tx PL pf4.56	2200		64	63½	64	+1½
6⅛	4⅝	Texstar	38	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
20	19	Textron wt	2		19	18⅞	19	
6¼	3½	TFI Co Inc	16	72	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	ThoroMk .32r	5	16	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
14¼	9	Thrftmrt .65e	14		10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
24¼	9½	Tidwell 30	42	8	10⅛	8¾	10	+ ⅛
13⅞	9½	Tumpte Ind	23	8	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
33⅛	6⅝	Titmus Opt	239	175	9	7⅞	8¼	+1⅞
13½	8	Tolchin Inst	14	11	8⅝	8	8⅝	— ⅛
113	104½	Tol Ed pf8.32	220		109	108½	109	+1½
106½	99½	Tol Ed pf7.76	2100		105⅞	104½	104⅞	— 2
23⅝	14¼	Tonka Cp .40	5	13	19¾	19½	19	— ⅛
24⅞	20½	ToppsCu .15e	4	22	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	17½	Torch Cp .40b	4	10	17	17	17	
10⅛	5¼	Total Pet NA	36	31	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	13	Total P pf .70	7		18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
14⅝	6	TownCnt .20e	8	10	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	Tran Lux .35	2	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	20	TWA wt	46		23⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Trcada .31f	13	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7½	TriStMot .02e	4	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
31¼	21½	Tubos M .25e	16	7	2 9-16	2 7-16	2½	
14	6¼	Tufco Corp	68	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
18½	9¼	Turbodyne	10	12	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
28¼	23⅝	TurnerCon 1a	4	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	9	TwinFair Inc	18	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23½	10⅝	Tyco Labs	67	11	10⅞	10⅛	10½	— ⅛

U

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	2⅛	UIP Corp	26	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	11½	UnFin .74t	3	7	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
15	12	U GASLtd .84	2	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	23¼	Un Invest .60	2	10	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
21½	10⅝	Un SlOil .40b	4	28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅝	27⅝	UnamM 2.20e	61	10	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ⅛
9¼	4	Unam Tr wt	20		6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	UnAirPrd .40	10	11	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Un Asbest .07	41	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅛	2	UnBrands wt	93		2⅛	2	2	
25½	16½	UnCos F .38f	1	12	18	18	18	
18½	9	Un Dollar Str	14	10	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
5¾	2⅝	Unit Foods	26	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Un Natl Corp	10	83	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Un Nat pf.70	2		9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
32½	16¼	Un P Dy .60a	6	6	18⅞	16⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	29¾	US BanT .85e	31		32	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
29	12⅝	US Filter	117	19	14⅝	12⅞	14½	+ ¼
23⅞	18½	USLsgR 1.70e	17	14	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
26	12	US Leg R wt	17		2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅞	US Naz Rsrc	211		3⅞	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14	8¼	US Radium	27	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
17⅛	15	US Rhin 1.36	4	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	7⅝	US Ru R .53e	6	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
33⅝	25¼	Unitek Corp	4	25	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
31⅞	19½	Unity Buy 5v	7	23	24⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Univ Cig .05e	1	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	UnivCont .09f	13		2½	2½	2½	
14¼	1½	Univ Marion	10		11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
75¼	4⅞	Univ Resrces	111	29	6⅛	7⅞	8½	+ ⅜
1⅛	1	Univ Sav .32e	3	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	Uris Bldg wt	3		15½	15½	15½	— ¼
10	5½	URS Systems	40	12	6⅝	6	6½	+ ½
15½	13⅛	Utah IdSu .80	4	12	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
9½	3⅝	UV Ind wt	6		6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛

V

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10	5¼	Val D Or Ind	14	9	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
30	13	VallessSt 1.36t	24	13	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
6⅝	4½	Valley Metal	41	57	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
12⅝	7¼	Valmac .22e	16	6	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Valspar .24	3	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	ValueLin Dv	8		4½	n⅝	4⅝	
22⅝	12¼	Van Dorn .24	65	12	13⅛	13	13	
4	2⅝	Varo Inc	8	21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24⅝	16	Vercoins .14e	34	17	20⅞	19⅞	20¾	+1
18	10⅝	Vericoin .20b	44	10	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Vernitron	44	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	4⅛	Vertipile Inc	1	16	4¾	4¾	4¾	
13⅞	6⅝	Vesely Co	5	39	9	9	9	
38⅞	23⅝	Veto Offsh	162	57	30¾	29⅞	30	— ½
12⅞	3⅛	Viewlex	75		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
26	11¼	Viking Genl	5	3	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	7½	Vikoa Inc	19		7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
35¾	14⅛	Vintage Ent	6	9	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
12⅞	5¼	VLN Corp	46	10	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
68½	43	VLN Cp pf 3	3		55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Vol Merch	23	37	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
23	12⅝	Voplex .60	2	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4¼	Vulc Corp .10	8	19	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
6½	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	7	13	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
13⅝	11½	Vulc Inc pf 1	2		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜

W

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅝	5⅝	Wab Mag .10	21	17	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ¼
26¼	10⅝	Wackhut .28b	3	17	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	WadelEa .10e	7	34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
24⅛	13	WagnerEl .48	491	9	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
8 7-16	6¾	Wainoco Oil	68	24	8 1-16	8	8	
26¼	14	Walco N .22r	1	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
27⅞	13¾	Ward CR Dg	23	24	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
4⅝	1½	Ward Fds wt	4		1¾	1¾	1¾	
14⅝	5¼	Wards Co .20	1	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
23	9½	War C pfC.05	180		10¼	10	10	— ⅛
38	3	WasPostB .40	1017	16	32¼	31	31	—1
15	11	WasRIT 1.04	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9	5⅞	Watsco .05r	3	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅞	5⅞	Weiman Co	1	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Weld Tu Am		1	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Wellco Ent	23	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
31½	12⅞	WellsNat Svc	10	11	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
33	16¼	WestChP .72	13	10	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¼	Westales Pfl	269		3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Westby Fsh	7		2⅞	2¼	2¼	
7 13-16	3	Westrn D Pet	17	24	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
38⅝	21½	WestrnFn .15e	3	8	29½	29½	29½	— ½
4⅞	1½	Westrn Orbis	9		2	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅞	3⅞	WestPac j wt	29		4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	10⅛	Westrans Ind	202	23	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	4	Whitehall El	4	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Whittakr wt	61		2⅛	2	2⅛	
5⅞	1¼	Wichita Ind	4	106	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3¾	Willcox Gibb	24	8	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
23¼	13⅞	Winhouse	34	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	WilshreO .20t	158	27	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	Wilson Co	13		12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Wilson Br .29	2	8	5	5	5	
8⅝	3⅞	Wilson Ph .12	8	103	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Winkelman .40	6	8	9½	9½	9½	
18¼	5¼	Winston Mill	5	7	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	WolfHB .24	8	11	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
14¼	8½	Wolvr Ind .32	3	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
22	14⅝	Wood Ind .72t	42	13	20	19¼	20	+ ½
16⅝	11½	Woodmoor	12	4	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9¾	Worces Cont	2	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ½
18½	11⅝	Work Wr .60	24	7	14¾	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	7⅛	Wrather Cp	23		15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21⅛	8½	WTC

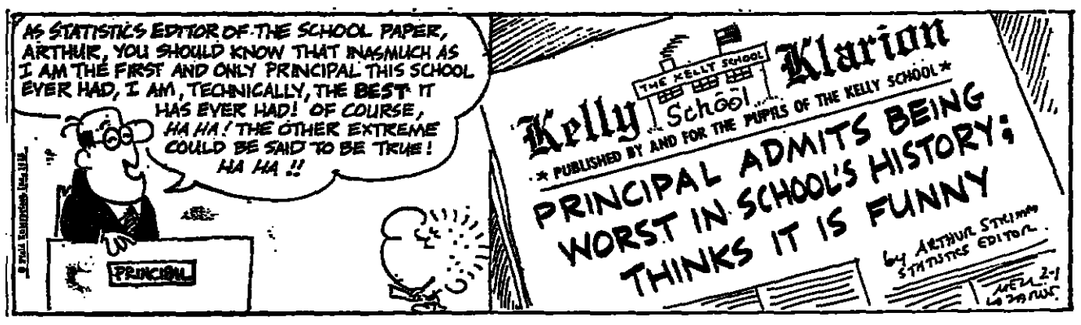
PEANUTS

B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

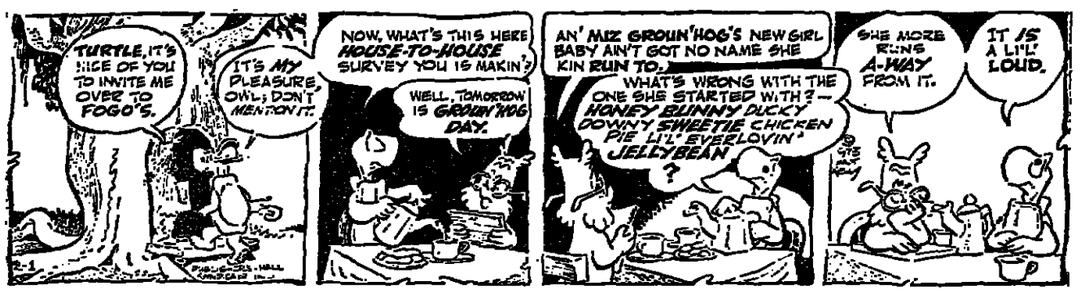


BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN MD

POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

New York's quietest and most unassuming bridge expert—a title for which there is not much competition—died 10 days ago. His name was Victor Shen, and his character and his bridge ability commanded respect from all who knew him.

In the last four years he acquired an international reputation, first as coach of the successful Taiwanese team in world championship play, then as a player in his own right at the Deauville invitation tournament of champions. Playing with his namesake, Dr. C. S. Shen of Purdue University, he placed third in 1970 and fourth in 1971.

In their first appearance at Deauville the two Shens were the only pair to reach the acceptable six-heart contract on the diagramed deal. The other pairs were content with a game contract.

With Victor Shen sitting South, the bidding followed the Precision System as shown in the diagram. After the strong artificial one-club bid and the positive response of one heart, North embarked on a series of asking bids.

Two hearts fixed hearts as the trump suit and asked for South's trump quality. South showed a five-card suit, including one top honor, clearly the queen. The responses to the next two asking bids revealed that South held second-round control in spades and diamonds, and the slam was reached.

After a spade lead and a spade return there were several ways to make the slam against the actual distribution. However, West had played the spade five followed by the deuce; and East had played the ace followed by the three. It was a near certainty, therefore, that East held both remaining spades.

West would not have led the five from J-5-2 or J-9-5-2, and East would not have returned the three from a holding of A-9-3. So South planned to make his 12th trick in spades if the trumps failed to break.

He took the heart ace, heart queen and heart king in that order, then finessed the spade ten. When this succeeded, he claimed the slam.

NORTH
♠ 8 7 4
♡ A K 8 5
◇ A Q 10 6 3
♣ A

WEST
♠ 5 2
♡ J 4 3
◇ K J 4 2
♣ 9 7 5 2

EAST (D)
♠ A J 9 3
♡ 2
◇ 9 8 5
♣ Q J 6 4 3

SOUTH
♠ K Q 10 6
♡ Q 10 9 7 6
◇ 7
♣ K 10 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

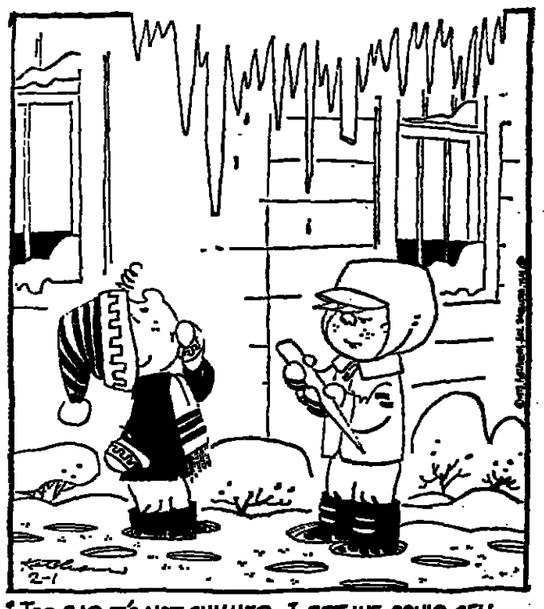
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ◇	Pass	5 ◇
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	6 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	L	A	B		D	E	A	L	T		F	L	A	T
N	O	T	A		A	D	D	E	R		R	I	F	L	E
O	P	E	N	I	N	G	D	A	Y		O	V	I	D
B	E	E	F	S	T	E	A	K		O	M	I	T	S
			F	L	O	W		Y	E	M	E	N		
H	E	W		A	N	A	S		D	A	N	G	L	E
A	L	A	R	M		T	O	P	D	R	A	M	E	R
R	I	V	E		R	E	L	A	Y		D	A	T	A
S	T	E	A	M	I	R	O	N		L	E	G	I	T
H	E	L	M	E	T		N	A	M	E		E	T	O
		E	E	L	E	D		M	O	V	E			
B	I	N	D	S		R	E	A	D	I	N	E	S	S
L	O	G	O		F	A	T	H	E	R	T	I	M	E
E	T	T	U		E	C	T	A	L		E	R	U	C
B	A	H	T		B	O	A	T	S		R	E	G	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



"TOO BAD IT'S NOT SUMMER. I BET WE COULD SELL 'EM FOR TEN CENTS APIECE!"

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEKAN

KNARC

ENFADE

MILTEG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "○○○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IMPEL CARGO FIESTA INTENT

Answer: More agreeable—with ice in it!—"N-ICE-R"

BOOKS

THE OFFSHORE ISLANDERS

England's People From Roman Occupation to the Present

By Paul Johnson. Illustrated. 466 pp. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. $10.

Reviewed by Anthony Burgess

THE country where Paul Johnson and I were born has never been quite sure of its name. The United Kingdom? Great Britain? Britain? England? Airstrip One? The white cliffs of Dover, which crumble grayly across Mr. Johnson's dust-jacket, remind us that it is also Albion, once perfidious but now back to what it was 2,000 years ago—a somewhat disregardable province of a Continental empire. The country you enter or leave by way of Dover is not the one you meet at Liverpool or Hull.

The history of Albion-England is the history of the Home Counties, the Mercian kingdom, the fertile lowlands which have always seen the North and West as brutish, beastly and barren. It is this southeastern heartland, which both welcomes and repels Europe, that has had the only authentic English voice ever since the old Teutonic settlers decided to call themselves Aenglisc. Its tongue is fixed by Eton and Harrow and the BBC, its Weltanschauung by Oxford and Cambridge, its faith by Westminster, its culture by London, its politics by Westminster. Its inhabitants, whether they come from Heaven, Hell or the Land of the Whipperginny, begin as anything they like but always end up as Englishmen.

For Englishry is little concerned with ethnic corpuscles, being essentially the product of a dialect and a geography. Its two greatest monarchs were Welsh, and its greatest prime minister was a Sephardic Jew, and all were proud to call themselves English. There is no English physical type, the long-toothed what-what caricature being merely an unexaggerated representation of a particular ingrown patrician family that need not here be named. To be English is to subscribe unconsciously, or semi-consciously, but never consciously, for that would not be playing the game, to a way of life that nobody else in the world could seriously want, though everybody in the world has been influenced by it. Mr. Johnson finds the beginnings of the English philosophy in Pelagius, a Briton or Welshman and citizen of Rome, who defied Augustinian original sin and affirmed that man was free to work out his own destiny without the aid of divine grace. It was, in a sense, the first thrust of Anglicanism. Pelagianism still flourishes in those damp green pastures, and Christians like Graham Greene have to find original sin in the less favored parts of the earth.

Pelagian progressivism lies at the heart of the belief that man can be governed and yet be free, so long as one does not think too much about it. Englishmen have achieved a religion without too much messy theology (it is arguable that the Church of England is not Christian at all), a contractual mode of government that is always falsified as soon as it gets onto paper (look what Montesquieu did with it, to the harm of innumerable "revolutionary" constitutions), and a system of common law based more on myth than on reason. They have made these things out of their own genius, such as it is, and have always shown xenophobic suspicion of what might be learned from across the Channel. Portugal is for port and France for brothels. In the important things England must do the teaching.

England's greatest rulers have always tried to keep England out of Europe. The bad ones—like the Stuarts and Mary Tudor—have attempted to revive the provincial heresy, making England submit to Europe. Such submission the English themselves have always sought to resist, and that is why the new era, beginning on Jan. 1, 1973, promises to be interesting.

The English have tried to be tidy at home and to export that tidiness to the barbarian. The true alternative to the united Europe of Napoleon was an overseas empire; the only alternative to the new Carolingian empire seems to be just to be tidy at home. A naturally aggressive people, the English have conscientiously tried to tame themselves, and many believe that the taming has gone too far. The passion that once made great art and hammered out colonies, where is it now? It has been transmuted to a fussiness about collective welfare and the conservation of the environment—not really mean concerns, probably the ones it remains for England to teach the rest of the world, but somehow not associable with the mighty and puissant nation invoked by Milton.

Mr. Johnson has not written history so much as a commentary on history. He shows persistent patterns underlying the fancy-dress ball that English history really is. There's nothing new: England was slow at delivering the goods a century ago; England still refuses to take education seriously; the trade unions, which should have brought the worker to a new era of opulent freedom, are proved to be merely the old squirearchy in disguise. That England has always been a land of Pelagian mavericks is shown in the consistently entertaining footnotes.

The impossibility of anybody's really liking the English (or, by colonial extension, the Americans either) is demonstrated again and again. The world's hope for the English, if it has one, certainly the Englishman's hope for himself, if he has one, lies in that old eagerness to teach, which, perhaps by definition, has nothing to do with being simpatico. And also in a capacity for creating new syntheses (or new-seeming) out of the most disparate elements. Mr. Johnson is a Roman Catholic who distrusts Rome, a socialist who has no faith in socialism, a journalist (he was editor of the New Statesman, 1965-1970) whose work approaches—here anyway—considerable literary art. If this is a kind of threnody for the English, it yet leaves one with the effect of a fully orchestrated and very loud aubade.

Anthony Burgess, novelist and critic, is the author of "The Clockwork Condition," to be published in May.

© The New York Times

Best Sellers—Page 6.

CROSSWORD

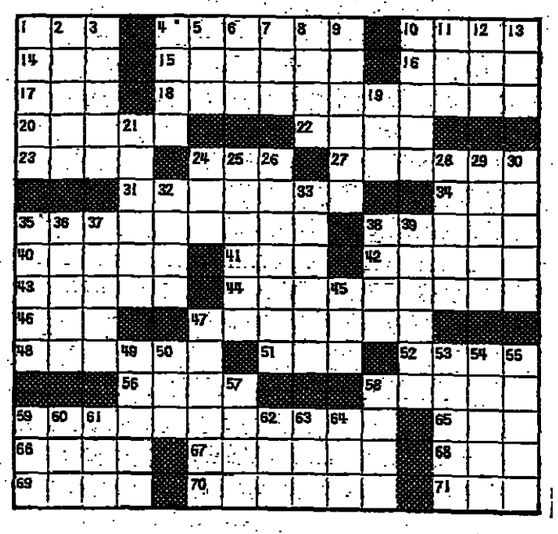
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 —— the piper
4 West Indies natives
10 Fianna ——
14 Conceit
15 Cleveland Amory's concern
16 Assistant
17 Dress
18 Nonbuyer of a pie
20 Eliminate
22 Ruminant
23 Foolhardy
24 Berliner's exclamation
27 Retort, for one
31 Man ——
34 Chemical suffix
35 Strictly amateur
38 Past or future
40 Grant——
41 Way: Abbr.
42 To be, in Spain
43 Mends
44 Child's game
46 Direction: Abbr.
47 Materialistic
48 Gobi or Painted
51 Obtained
52 Great!
56 Inroad
58 Invest defensively
59 Noted villain
65 Scottish John
66 Bridge-team name
67 Dodged
68 French co.
69 Quote
70 Selling of church offices
71 Explosive

DOWN

1 O'Toole
2 Greek marketplace
3 Mental disciplines
4 Kind of ace
5 Cuckoo
6 Kind of shot
7 Little devil
8 Kind of eagle
9 Pipe-joint covering
10 Fall events
11 Draw a bead on
12 Words of commitment
13 Author Deighton
19 Holy ——
21 Cinch to win
24 Elec. unit
25 Move swiftly
26 In trouble
28 Jolly man
29 Attempt
30 Ogles
32 Ring units: Abbr.
33 It would —— (probably)
35 Word with lop or one
36 Senseless
37 Horses
38 Bazaar site
39 Hebrew ascetic
45 Grain
47 Fence steps
49 Uneven
50 Operated
53 Order
54 Over
55 Belief
57 Food shop, for short
58 Lamarr
59 U.S. Indian
60 "—— on parle français"
61 Queens athlete
62 Bollox, with "up"
63 One of the media: Abbr.
64 Poetic word



هكذا من الاصل

Revisions Made in New Rule

AL Pinch-Hitter Can Also Field

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).—The American League made two critical changes yesterday in the role of baseball's newest player, the designated pinch-hitter: He now may be used at times on defense and he also may be replaced at times by the pitcher.

Both changes would create more choices for the 12 managers in the league this summer, and probably more confusion for the public. But in an effort to avoid mass chaos in the experiment, the president of the league and a platoon of deputies spent 3 1/2 hours briefing the 24 umpires who will direct traffic on the field.

"We realize there have been inroads into our sport," conceded Joe Cronin, the former shortstop and manager who now presides over the league during a time of dwindling profits. "Kids are going into basketball and football, which have built-in farm systems in the colleges. It cost a baseball team anywhere from $800,000 to $1.3 million to develop a farm system."

To counter the inroads, the American League voted Jan. 11 to experiment for the next three seasons with the designated pinchhitter. The idea was tried in the International League in 1969 and will be tried again this summer in two other minor leagues. However, the other major league, the National, has been thriving in its newer stadiums and will skip it.

Complications

At first, the American League visualized a fairly restricted role for the "designated" player: He would be the 10th man listed on the line-up card, if the manager elected to use him, and his only job would be to bat for the pitcher.

But yesterday Cronin met his umpires in a conference room at the Roosevelt Hotel here and, with the aid of a blackboard, explained several "refinements" written into the rule during the last three weeks. The aim is still to inject more hitting into baseball, but these wrinkles have been added:

During a game, the designated hitter may be assigned to one of the nine defensive positions in the field. If so, he continues to bat in the pitcher's spot: the pitcher then bats in the spot vacated by the defensive player forced from the game. That is, the team abandons the "designated hitter" idea for the rest of the game and goes with the old fashioned nine-man set.

During a game, the pitcher may be sent to bat for the designated hitter (for example, in a bunt situation). If so, the designated hitter is out of the line-up and regular playing rules prevail.

"What it all means is this," said John Johnson, chairman of the Playing Rules Committee. "The manager has three choices for any game. He may start the game under the old rules without a designated hitter. He may start with the designated hitter as the 10th man and play the whole game that way. Or he may start with the 10th man and somewhere along the line drop him."

Many Questions

"We felt," Cronin commented, "that the all-round player like Al Kaline shouldn't be penalized if the manager wanted to start him as the designated hitter and then switch him to defense. The only problem for the umpires is to keep track of substitutes. We'll get together with the managers during spring training and make sure they understand it, too."

Jim Honochick, senior umpire in the league with 25 years of service, said that his colleagues had spent most of the morning questioning Cronin about multiple substitutions and who would bat where. But he insisted the umpires had no qualms.

"It doesn't make any real difference to us," he said. "You've got nine men locked into the batting order in all cases. If the designated hitter is one of them, then the pitcher becomes the 10th man in the game—though he isn't in the batting order. We'll probably draw a line after the ninth name on the lineup card and list the pitcher below.

"We're not resisting the idea. We just want to be sure that a manager can't put us on the spot during a game. So far, we haven't found any loopholes."

NHL East Tops West For Fun

Schmautz' Goal Wins Game, 5-4

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT). —For a little more than two hours last night, New York's hockey fans reveled in the sight of Bobby Orr teamed with Brad Park and Jean Ratelle passing to Richard Martin.

For the first time, the National Hockey League's All-Star game was staged at Madison Square Garden and although the only check was an inadvertent collision between Jacques Lemaire and a lineman, John D'Amico, the crowd enjoyed the 5-4 East decision over the West.

The East, staffed by most of the sport's top attractions, had to battle for the victory. It wasn't won until the final minutes, when Bobby Schmautz of the Vancouver Canucks rapped home a pass from Serge Savard of the Montreal Canadiens.

The ninth goal of the game tied the record for All-Star play, which began in 1947.

"It wasn't bad for an All-Star game, was it?" asked the Detroit Red Wings' Garry Bergman.

No, it wasn't. There is little pressure in these contests, either on fans or players. So the 17,500 persons at the Garden could chuckle at Orr's fall during the pre-game introduction ("I fell because I've got two left feet," Orr explained).

Or they could boo his Boston teammate, Phil Esposito, and then applaud as Esposito acknowledged the reception with a wave of his hand.

Although the East dominated the opening session with the Ratelle-Martin-René Robert line executing pinpoint passes and classic rushes, the West's goalie, Tony Esposito of Chicago, was special in stopping the Mahovliches and Cournoyers and Lemaires of the East.

Early in the second period, Greg Polis of the Pittsburgh Penguins put the West ahead on a rebound. It was the first of his two goals, and he was to win a car as the game's outstanding player. This was Polis's second present in 24 hours. On Monday, his wife gave birth to a boy.

Robert quickly tied the score for the East but in the next few minutes the West, led by Stan Mikita, swarmed around Gilles Villemure of the Rangers in the East net. Villemure was extra special. He and Tony Esposito received a loud and long ovation when they were replaced midway through the contest.

The goalies that replaced them weren't as good. Frank Mahovlich and Paul Henderson soon scored against Vachon Rogatien of the Los Angeles Kings. But Pitt Martin replied with a goal against the Rangers' Ed Giacomin.

It was the second shot Giacomin faced. Orr was on the ice for the goal as he was for all the other West scores.

Lemaire gave his new-found teammates a 4-2 edge in the final period, but Polis and Terry Harper tied the game to set the stage for Schmautz's blast.

United Press International.

PICTURE FIGHTER—Members of a girls' basketball team in Spain protest a call by going after the referee. They then attacked photographer of this picture.

Manufacturers' Series Has Long Drive Ahead

By John S. Radosta

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31 (NYT).—The world manufacturers' championship, an annual series of 11 races on three continents that begins this weekend with the 24 Hours of Daytona, is rather an anachronism, and it will need revising if it is to survive. With attendance declining, promoters cannot pay the astronomical appearance fees demanded by the manufacturers, and contractors are reluctant to build $50,000-$75,000 cars unless they are reimbursed by the tracks. Ferrari, for example, has declined to run at Daytona this year for an offered fee of only $2,500.

The Paris-based Commission Sportive Internationale is taking a long, hard look at the series with a view to new rules by 1975 or 1976 that will bring the competition back to reason.

In the late 1950s, the series had some relationship to the marketplace. By the late 1960s, it had got out of hand with exaggerations like the Ford Mark IV, which won at Le Mans. The car had the name "Ford" but it was not a Ford-factory product. The phrase "manufacturers' championship" had become misleading.

Money Game

The Le Mans rivalry, especially between Ford and Ferrari, found expression in ever-faster prototypes and sports cars with no limits on engine sizes. Speed, as they say, costs money, and costs went out of sight.

In recent years, some stability has been restored with a limit on engine sizes of Group 5 sports cars (for all practical purposes the prototype has disappeared). But these machines are still exotic and economics will drive them out of business.

The cars that are now left are a temporary compromise pending reappraisal of rules by 1975-76. The emphasis continues to focus on what are known as Group 5 sports cars, with engines limited to 3-liter displacement. Examples are the Ferrari 312, the Gulf Research Mirage, the French Matra and the Italian Alfa 33/3TT.

Two other groups are permitted to run, and they serve to fill out the field.

Group 2, or special touring, is open to four-seat production cars, of which 1,000 must be manufactured each year. Engine sizes are divided into seven categories, with no maximum limit. Examples at Daytona are the "pony" cars—Mustang, Camaro, Javelin—and smaller ones like BMW 2002 and Capri.

Group 4, special grand touring, is open to two-seat cars with a required production of 500 a year. There are 13 categories of engine size, again with no maximum limit. Examples are Porsche, Corvette, Ferrari Dino, Ferrari 365 GT, De Tomaso and Alfa.

The new boy on the block this year is the Porsche Carrera, a hot 3-liter racing car with a fiberglass body based on the lines of the 911 series.

Because it has not yet been homologated (a $10 word that means qualifying in a given class), as a GT car, the Carrera will run here at Daytona as a sports car. At least two will be on hand, with Mark Donohue-George Follmer in one and Peter Gregg-Hurley Haywood sharing the other.

Aside from technical revisions, there have been some changes in scheduling. This year a six-hour race at Vallelunga, Italy, replaces the usual March 24 race at Sebring, Fla., and a 1,000-kilometer event on April 14 at Dijon, France, replaces the old BOAC 1,000 in England.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Houston 123, Portland 120 (Tomjanovich 31, Walker 24; Wicks 28, Petrie 25).

Los Angeles 95, Chicago 92 (West 31, Goodrich 17; Van Lier 26, Walker 21)

Baltimore 104, Golden State 86 (Clark 24, Riordan 24; Mullins 22, Barnett 17).

Detroit 126, Atlanta 123 (Lanier 40, Bing 25; Maravich 25, Gilliam 24).

Cleveland 112, Milwaukee 98 (D. Davis 23, Wilkens 23; Jabbar 26, Dandridge 18).

Buffalo 105, Philadelphia 104 (E. Smith 36, McAdoo 20; Carter 25, Ellis 15).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Indiana 126, San Diego 120 (McGinnis 33 Daniels 25; Williams 26, Taylor 23).

Dallas 136, Virginia 129 (R. Jones 31, Netolicky 22; Erving 33, Eakins 23).

New York 114, Memphis 107 (Roche 27, Paultz 26; Neumann 30, Thompson 13).

Jones 'Challenges' Domres

Colts' Top Draft Choice Competes With No. 1 QB

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—After Louisiana State's Bert Jones, selected No. 2 in yesterday's National Football League draft, said he was happy to be going to the Baltimore Colts because they need a quarterback, Marty Domres, the Colts' incumbent signal caller, said he thinks there is no need for a change.

"I don't feel the job is up for grabs in any sense," he said. "I'm thinking solely of having a very efficient season as the No. 1 quarterback. I know a lot of teams were interested in Jones so you never know he was taken with a trade in mind."

Jones said he hoped to become a starter early in his pro career. Referring to John Unitas, recently traded to San Diego, and ignoring Domres, Jones said: "They had a good quarterback. I'll see if I can follow in his footsteps."

Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska, the Heisman Trophy winner chosen by the San Diego Chargers, said he was disappointed that he went so late in the first round (25th). "Those teams that went for the big linemen ahead of me are going to wish they hadn't passed me up," he said.

A few hours after Rodgers, a 5-foot-9-inch runner, was drafted, he received some other disheartening news. A district court judge in Lincoln, Neb., upheld the 30-day jail term a lower court had ordered for Rodgers for operating an automobile last year while his driver's license was under suspension.

Giant Gambles

The judge ordered a stay of sentence while the case is being appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Rich Glover, all-America middle guard from Nebraska, was not selected until the third round, by the New York Giants, who considered themselves fortunate to land both him and All-America defensive back Brad Van Pelt, of Michigan State.

The Giants wanted Glover despite the fact some clubs thought he was too small to play in a pro defense line. The Giants took Van Pelt in the second round although he has been offered a $100,000 contract to play baseball.

If the Giants talk Van Pelt into playing football, they will have won a gamble on a player who otherwise would have gone high in the first round if there had been no doubt about which sport he favored.

There were no Atlantic Coast Conference players chosen until the fifth round, when running back Steve Jones of Duke was taken by Los Angeles.

John Matuszak, the No. 1 player drafted, has the potential to be as good as Bubba Smith, Joe Greene or Mike Reid. That's what John Breen, general manager of the Houston Oilers, said about the player he drafted.

"He's a bandit-type guy. He plays with reckless abandon. We will use him at defensive end."

At the University of Tampa, Matuszak, a 6-foot-7, 280-pounder, played defensive tackle.

Oilers coach Bill Peterson said Matuszak "is a mentally tough guy and we need mental toughness. I predict he'll be a great player."

His selection by the Oilers was a "great honor," said Matuszak, who flew to Houston later in the day with $20 and a toothbrush, hoping to "crack the starting lineup."

Dave Butz, Purdue defensive tackle, who was the first-round selection of the St. Louis Cardinals, poses a dilemma for his uncle, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz.

The cabinet member works for President Nixon, a Washington fan. "Oh, well," he said, "I'll be all right as long as the Redskins aren't playing the Cardinals." The teams play each other twice each season, however.

When told a high draft choice might get a three-year pact of about $150,000, Secretary Butz said: "I'm in the wrong business."

All Blacks Open Tour of France With 12-3 Victory

TARBES, France, Jan. 31 (AP). —The New Zealand All Blacks won the first match of their French Rugby Union tour, 12-3, against a French national selection. The visitors led, 6-0, at half time.

Scorers for New Zealand were Trevor Morris, a penalty in the second minute, Bryan Williams, a penalty in the 36th, and Bruce Robertson, a try in the 78th converted by Williams.

Jean-Michel Aguirre scored a penalty for the French side in the 72d minute.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Alberta 11, New York 3 (Harrison 3, Fonteyne, Hamilton, Wall; Carlyle 2, Blanchette, Patenaude, Barrie; Peacosh, Kennedy, Laughton).

Los Angeles 5, Houston 2 (Szura, Serviss White, Venerusso, Crashley, Smith, Grierson).

Chicago 4, Minnesota 2 (Palement 2, Morris, Popiel; Arbour, Hampson).

Philadelphia 5, Ottawa 4 (Lacroix, Campbell 2, Bourdreau, Burgess; Carleton, Martin, Leduc, Gibson).

Boston 4, Cleveland 1 (Caffery, Ahearn, Sheehy, Greene; Pumple).

AAU Reportedly Questions Keino's Status

NAIROBI, Jan. 31 (AP).—Kenyan Olympic star Kipchoge Keino has run into a controversy with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, according to today's Nairobi Daily Nation.

The newspaper said that President Kenyatta had been cabled by the executive director of the AAU, Ollen Cassell, to find out if the Olympic steeplechase champion is still ranked an amateur.

Keino currently is in the United States for a series of meetings organized by the AAU but the Daily Nation said that according to the cable received here, Cassell claims Keino may have technically become a professional by reportedly accepting his air fare to the United States from promoters who have made him offers to turn professional.

The newspaper quoted a source as saying Keino received his air ticket in Lagos, Nigeria, from a Ghanaian athlete currently studying in the United States.

The newspaper said that officials of the Kenya Amateur Athletics Association had received a copy of the cable to Kenyatta but officials were not available for comment.

Keino reportedly received an offer last month from an American group to turn professional.

The Daily Nation said that Cassell claimed Keino, 31, was unwilling to follow the indoor itinerary planned for him by the AAU and seemed more concerned in using the United States trip to pursue negotiations with the professional promoters.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Des Moines, Iowa, unseeded Clark Graebner, a late entry, ousted No. 8-seed Szabolcs Baranyi of Hungary, 6-3, 6-1, in the quarterfinals of the $15,000 Des Moines International. Karl Meiler of West Germany, who upset top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania in the first round, advanced with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Pat Cramer of South Africa. Fourth-seeded Juan Gisbert of Spain beat Ian Fletcher of Australia, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0, and Nick Kalogeropoulos of Greece next, who beat defending champion and No. 2-seed Pancho Gonzales in the first round, defeated Jaime Pinto-Bravo of Chile, 6-3, 6-2.

At Richmond, Va., top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia led the first-round winners in the Fidelity World Championship Tennis tournament with a 7-5, 4-6, 6-1 triumph over South African Frew McMillan. Australian Colin Dibley, winner of last week's WCT Michelob Classic, beat Ove Bengtson of Sweden, 6-3, 6-2. Seventh-seed Roy Emerson defeated fellow-Australian Terry Addison, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, and American Frank Froehling beat Allan Stone of Australia, 7-6, 7-5.

American Cliff Richey, seeded sixth, routed Brazil's Edison Mandarino, 6-0, 6-3, and American Brian Gottfried defeated Onny Parun of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-1.

At Bethesda, Md., in a pair of all-American matches, second-seeded Rosemary Casals defeated Pam Austin, 6-2, 6-2, and Nancy Gunter, the defending champion, beat Tory Fretz, 6-4, 6-2, in the Virginia Slims tournament.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Jan. 31, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (l)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$11.37
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.91
(w) Amitalis Fund	$7.98
(w) Andreas Equity	Can.$5.51
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SP123.21
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$17.19
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$40.74
(w) Asca Corporation	DM15.57
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.86
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.60
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$7.67
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.13
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$12.27
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.48
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$60.36
(w) Browninvest	$23.63
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$18.85
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.95
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$3.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.94
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.97
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$132.15
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$1,080.03
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.53
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.79
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.03
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$788.69
(l) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF101.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF111.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF173.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF112.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF296.25
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.40
(w) D.G.C.	$66.50
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.07
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.19
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,838
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.81
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.80
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.97
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$44.55
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.92
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.89
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$23.38
(d) Fiducem	BF1.360
(d) Finance Union	$10.71
(w) First/Fund	$12.64
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$6.70
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$10.22
— (l) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.22
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$34.08
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$125.46
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$89.24
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.[illegible]
(d) Fonditalia	$11.84
(w) Fonsalex Issue Pr.	SF3.066
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF121.29
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.80
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$5.05
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— (w) — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.44
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$11.13
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$21.83
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.79
(r) Growth International	$0.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l.	$2.82
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.94
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV.	$5,372
(w) Hedged Investors	$13.317
(l) H.O.L.T.-Bobet	$[illegible].39
(d) ICOFUND	$11.74
(w) INGROW	$23.01
(d) Intertix	$122.71
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.67
(d) Intertalia	Lire 8.212
(w) Intermarket Fund	$[illegible]
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.98
(r) Int'l Priv Ltd.	Can.$3.23
(r) Interot'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,287.71
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$10.52
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.65
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.50
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$53.33
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.00
JULIUS BAER & CO.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF1,089.50
— (d) Conbar	SF1,157.00
— (d) Grobar	SF1,017
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,117
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,865
(w) Kayes Real Estate Fd.	$8.17
(w) Keyfund	$9.07
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$13.04
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$19.07
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$23.18
(w) Luxfund	$25.46
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.46
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.51
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.81
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.38
(w) N.A.M.F.	$108.85
(w) Nippon Fund	$32.97
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.82
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$14.46
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.82
(l) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.08
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$30.97
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$9.71
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.02
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2.386
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3.789
(d) Rentinvest	BF1,026
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.30
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$14.08
— (d) Global Fund	$7.55
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF82.65
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd.	$11.06
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.33
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$7.66
(w) Sopro (N.A.V.)	$13.73
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.22
— (d) Share Realty	$13.38
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.83
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.62
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.44
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.35
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.35
— (d) I.T.F.	$12.03
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$3.25
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est.	SF1,390
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,315
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.72
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$247.02
(w) Star Fund	$7.85
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.92
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF514.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF109.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF134.43
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.45
(w) Tokyo Cap.Holding.NV.	$32.31
(w) Tokyo Valor	$15.79
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.18
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 132.5
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 115.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.61
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF66.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF97.25
— (d) Eurit Eu Sh.	SF159.50
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF126.50
— (d) Globinvest	[illegible]
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF125.00
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh.	SF284.60
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF163.50
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM23.34
— (d) Europafonds	DM42.40
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.03
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.62
— (d) Unispecial I	DM[illegible]
(w) United Cap Inv. Fd.	$—
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.27
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.18
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2,008.75
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,231.91
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$575.02
(w) Worldwide Securities	$46.49
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,925.19
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.39
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.21

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked

Lake Placid Bids For Winter Games As U.S. Entry

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Jan. 31 (UPI).—Officials of this Adirondack resort community last night reaffirmed their bid as an alternate site for the 1976 Winter Olympics in the wake of the withdrawal by Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City withdrew after it became known federal funding would not be forthcoming in time for an International Olympic Committee decision.

In Lausanne, a spokesman for the International Olympic Committee said it was "very unlikely that Lake Placid could be considered at this late date."

He said the deadline for applications to replace Denver was Jan. 15.

Following a meeting of the town board of North Elsa, which encompasses Lake Placid, the Rev. J. Bernard Fell, the town's sports director, sent a telegram reaffirming the bid to Clifford Buck, president of the United States Olympic Committee.

Fell said earlier the USOC asked for a complete bid before making any decision on Lake Placid as an alternate site.

College Basketball

East

Princeton 64, Penn 54.
Grove City 52, Thiel 45.
Hartwick 97, Utica 59.
Geneva 66, Wash.-Jeff 55.
Suffolk 79, MIT 67.
Lowell Tech 87, Babson 84 (o't).
Curry 83, Emerson 53.
Mass. 78, Holy Cross 73.
Boston U. 71, Colgate 69.
Indiana (Pa.) 53, Calif. (Pa.) 49.
FDU (Madison) 56, CCNY 52.
Upsala 80, Drew 44.
Duquesne 85, DePaul 71.

South

Fla. A-M 108, So. Florida 95.
Old Dominion 125, Wesleyan 112.

Midwest

F. Wayne Bible 86, Mich. Christian 83.
Indiana Tech 93 Concordia 61.
Kearney St. 105, Wayne St. 94.
Transylvania 96, Ind. St.-Evans. 64.
Georgetown 95, Rio Grande 70.
Case Western 90, Carnegie-Mellon 53.
Wooster 77, Oberlin 64.
Otterbein 77, Heidelberg 75 (o't).
Denison 62, Kenyon 58.
Akron 101, Bald.-Wallace 61.

Southwest

Texas 88, Rice 73.
Baylor 82, TCU 76.
Texas Tech 88, Texas A-M 67.
SMU 110, Arkansas 94.
Missouri 85, Oklahoma St. 73.
Texas 88, Rice 73.

West

Azusa 41, U.S. Inter. 37.
Westmont 74, Chapman 69.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., Sam Snead scored a 15-stroke victory in the PGA seniors tournament. Snead 69, birdied three holes and parred the rest for a three-under-par 69 final round on the PGA National Golf Club east course. His 72-hole total of 260 broke Jack Nicklaus' course record of 271 set in the World Cup in October, 1971. Julius Boros finished second at 283.

Two Missed Foul Shots Help NBA 76ers to Lose Another

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 31 (UPI). —Fred Carter missed two free throws with one second left and the Buffalo Braves, led by center Elmore Smith's 36 points and 23 rebounds, beat the Philadelphia 76ers, 105-104, last night.

The 7-foot Buffalo center, in his top performance of the National Basketball Association season, made a free throw with 41 seconds left to put Buffalo ahead by a point and the Braves managed to protect that lead when Dave Wohl fouled the driving Carter.

Carter had the wind knocked out of him and, still shaky after a timeout, he saw both foul shots bounce off the front rim as Philadelphia lost for the 51st time in 55 games.

The defeat was the third without a victory for the 76ers under new player-coach Kevin Loughery, who didn't play, and watched the 76ers fall behind by as much as 22 points, 66-44, early in the second half before staging a comeback.

Cavaliers 112, Bucks 98

At Cleveland, rookie Dwight Davis scored 23 points and grabbed 13 rebounds to spark the Cavaliers to their first victory over Milwaukee, 112-98. Cleveland had lost 10 straight games during three seasons to the Bucks.

Pistons 126, Hawks 123

Bob Lanier sank two free throws, with seven seconds left, to ice a 126-123 Detroit road victory over Atlanta. Lanier scored 40 points and grabbed 15 rebounds to help the Pistons end a six-game losing streak.

Bullets 104, Warriors 86

Guard Archie Clark had 24 points and 11 assists to spark Baltimore to its third straight triumph, a 104-86 home victory over Golden State.

Clark, playing in only his eighth game as a Bullet after his 43-game holdout, tied Mike Riordan for scoring honors and had six of his assists in the third period.

Rockets 123, Trail Blazers 120

Houston outscored Portland, 34-8, in a nine-minute span, then watched Calvin Murphy provide the insurance points for a 123-120 road victory over the Trail Blazers.

Bakers 95, Bulls 92

Jerry West tossed in three clutch free throws in the last eight seconds to cap a 31-point performance as Los Angeles edged Chicago, 95-92, at home for its seventh straight victory.

NFL's Draft of College Players

SECOND-ROUND PICKS

27. Kansas City (from Houston)-Gary Butler, Rice, te; 28. Philadelphia-Guy Morris, TCU, g; 29. New Orleans (from Cleveland through New England)-Derland Moore, Oklahoma, de; 30. Cleveland (from New England through New York Giants)-Greg Pruitt, Oklahoma, rb; 31 Los Angeles (from San Diego)-Cullen Bryant, Colorado, db; 32. Buffalo-Jeff Winans, USC, dt; 33. Chicago-Gary Huff, Florida St., qb; 34. Minnesota (from St. Louis)-Jackie Wallace, Arizona, db; 35. Baltimore-Mike Barnes, Miami (Fla.), de; 36. Denver-Barry Chavous, South Carolina St., de; 37. Los Angeles-Ron Jaworski, Youngstown St., qb; 38. New York Jets-Robert Woods, Tennessee St., ot; 39. Atlanta-Greg Marx, Notre Dame, dt; 40. New York Giants (from Minnesota)-Brad Van Pelt, Michigan St., lb; 41. San Francisco (from New York Giants)-Willie Harper Nebraska, lb; 42. Los Angeles (from Kansas City)-Jim Youngblood, Tennessee Tech, lb; 43. Cincinnati-Albert Chandler, Oklahoma, te; 44. Detroit-Leon Crosswhite, Oklahoma, rb. 45 St. Louis (from San Fran.)-Gary Keithley, Texas-El Paso, qb; 46. Dallas (from Green Bay)-Golden Richards, Hawaii, wr; 47. Cleveland-Jim Stienke, Southwest Texas St., db; 48. Chicago (from Dallas)-Gary Hrivnak, Purdue, dt: 49 Oakland-Monte Johnson, Nebraska, dt; 50. Pittsburgh-Ken Phares, Mississippi St., db; 51. New Orleans (from Washington through New York Jets)-Steve Baumgartner, Purdue, dt; 52. Miami-Chuck Bradley, Oregon, c.

THIRD-ROUND PICKS

53. Dallas (from Houston through New Orleans)-Harvey Martin, East Texas St., de; 54. Denver (from New Orleans through Washington and Cleveland)-Paul Howard, Brigham Young, g; 55. Philadelphia-Randy Logan, Michigan, db; 56. New England-Brad Dusek, Texas A-M, db; 57. Buffalo-Joe Ferguson, Arkansas, qb; 58. Detroit (from Chicago)-John Brady, Washington, te; 59. St. Louis-Fred Stuart, Bowling Green, g; 60. Los Angeles (from San Diego)-Tim Stokes, Oregon, t; 61. Baltimore (from Denver through Houston)-Bill Olds, Nebraska, rb; 62. Baltimore-Jamie Rotella, Tennessee, lb; 63. St. Louis (from Los Angeles)-Terry Metcalf, Long Beach St., rb; 64. San Diego (from Atlanta through Oakland)-Dan Fouts, Oregon, qb; 65. Minnesota-Jim Lash, Northwestern, wr; 66. New Orleans (from New York Jets)-Pete Van Valkenburg, Brigham Young, rb; 67. Cleveland (from Kansas City through Baltimore)-Bob Crum, Arizona, de; 68. Cincinnati-Tim George, Carson-Newman, wr; 69. New York Giants-Rich Glover, Nebraska, dt; 70. Denver (from San Francisco through Washington and San Diego)-John Wood, LSU, dt; 71. Detroit-Jim Laslavic, Penn St., lb; 72. Kansas City (from Cleveland)-Paul Krause, Central Michigan, ot; 73. New England (from Dallas)-Charles Davis, Alcorn A-M, rb; 74. Green Bay-Tom MacLeod, Minnesota, lb; 75. Detroit (from Oakland through Los Angeles)-Levi Johnson, Texas A-I, db; 76. Pittsburgh-Roger Bernhardt, Kansas, g; 77. Buffalo (from Washington)-Bob Kampa, California, dt; 78. Miami-Leon Gray, Jackson St., t.

Fourth Round

79. Houston-Greg Bingham, Purdue, lb; 80. Minnesota (from Philadelphia)-Mike Wells, Illinois, qb; 81. Detroit (from New Orleans)-Mike Hennigan, Tennessee Tech, lb, 82. New England-Allan Gallagher, USC, o't; 83. Baltimore (from Chicago through Philadelphia)-Gerry Palmer, Kansas, o't; 84. San Diego (from St. Louis through Chicago)-James Thaxton, Tennessee St., te; 85. Baltimore (from San Diego)-Ollie Smith, Tennessee St., wr; 86. Buffalo-Don Walker, Central (Ohio) St., db; 87. New Orleans (from Baltimore)-Jim Merlo, Stanford, lb; 88. Denver-Tom Jackson, Louisville, lb; 89. Oakland (from Los Angeles)-Terry Smith, Colorado St., db; 90 Kansas City (from Minnesota)-John Lohmeyer, Emporia St., dt; 91. New York Jets-Bill Ferguson, San Diego St., lb; 92. Detroit (from Atlanta)-Dick Jauron, Yale, rb; 93. Cleveland (from Cincinnati through Baltimore)-Andy Dorris, New Mexico St., lb; 94. Atlanta (from New York Giants)-Tom Geredine, Northeast Missouri St., wr; 95. Los Angeles (from Kansas City)-Eddie McMillan, Florida St., db; 96. Detroit-Jim Hooks, Central Oklahoma, rb; 97. San Diego (from Green Bay through Washington)-Bill Singletary, Temple, lb; 98. Dallas-Drane Scrivener, Tulsa, db; 99. Los Angeles (from Green Bay)-Terry Nelson, Arkansas A-M, te; 100. Cleveland-Randolph Mattingly, Evansville, qb; 101. Oakland-Joe Wylie, Oklahoma, wr; 102. Pittsburgh-Gail Clark, Michigan St., lb; 103. Buffalo (from Washington)-Jeff Yeates, Boston College, dt.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Envoyer C.V. et prétentions à Mlle BOISAUBERT, 61 Avenue Hoche, Paris (8e).

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French, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e), France. Tel.: 727-61-69.

EDITOR/PROOF READER, with typing. Must be US citizen with native English. Good knowledge of current events essential, familiarity with European situation helpful. Prefer female, 25-35 for 3-girl office at Munich Hq. of US firm. Good salary, housing, benefits. Reply to: Box 32,560, Herald, Paris.

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SOCIETE PRODUCTION films publicitaires cherche jeune secrétaire-assistante de direction bilingue anglais, sténodactylo, âge minimum 31 ans. Se présenter avec C.V. le vendredi 2 février, de 9 h. 30 à 12 h.: PAC, 35, Rue La Boétie, Paris (8e).

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE requires attractive girl, preferably French, with knowledge of English and German, to act as interpreter/secretary for technical exhibitions in Europe starting April 1973. Write: Box 10,246 Herald, Paris.

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Art Buchwald

The Crisis Shortage

WASHINGTON.—It is not generally known, but whenever newspapermen in Washington run out of things to write about they go to a small store a few blocks from the White House known as "Charley's Crisis Shop."

The owner, Charley Bummer, has been peddling crises in the nation's capital for nearly 50 years. I went to visit him the other day, as I usually do when things get quiet.

Buchwald

"Having a close-out sale on Vietnam crises," Charley said. "You can grab any one on the table for $1.95. As soon as the POWs have returned home you're not going to be able to give away a Vietnam crisis."

"Then why should I buy one?" I asked.

"Anything on Vietnam could be a collector's item."

"Frankly, Charley, I'm not looking for bargains. I'd like a real 18-carat crisis for my column," I said.

* * *

"Well, why didn't you say so?" Charley replied. "I've got something in the window that's been one of the hottest sellers in months. It's an Energy Crisis. Everyone has bought it—The New York Times, The Washington Post, CBS News, Time, Newsweek—I can't keep it in stock."

"It looks pretty good," I said, inspecting it. "How long do you think it will last?"

"It's guaranteed for six months, and we'll replace any parts if it doesn't fly."

"That's the big crisis of the month?" I asked.

"It's the best I've got. The next most popular item is the Constitutional Crisis." Charley took one out of a glass case and held it up to the light. "This crisis is between Congress and the President. As you can see, the executive branch keeps whittling away at congressional powers."

"It doesn't look very new," I observed.

"Of course it isn't new," Charley said indignantly. "It's an antique. But there's a big demand now for this kind of crisis. It had been sitting on the shelf and I hadn't had a single call for one in 25 years. But in less than two months I've had orders for 30, and they don't care what it costs."

"Who's 'they'?"

"Political columnists and editorial writers. Now that the United States is getting out of Vietnam, the columnists and editorial people find themselves desperately short on crises which they have to supply their readers everyday."

"Would you say newspapermen are having a 'crisis crisis'?" I asked.

* * *

"I don't know if it's reached crisis proportions," Charley said. "Don't forget, we still have the Middle East, air and water pollution, the flu, and the government credibility crises. These keep selling no matter what happens.

"But where people in my business have been hurt," Charley continued, "is when some unscrupulous dealers have been pushing phony crises that don't hold up, so now the consumer is becoming wary of anything called a crisis."

An editorial writer came into the store. "Charley," he said, "I need a crisis for my next Sunday's piece. You have anything that's a little different?"

"I've got a Supreme Court crisis on Obscenity," Charley said. "I just got it fresh in this morning."

"Okay, I'll take it with me," the editorial writer said.

"You want it gift-wrapped?" Charley asked.

"No, just give it to me in a plain brown wrapper."

Nixon Writer to Leave To Write for Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—President Nixon accepted Tuesday with deep personal regret the resignation of one of his top speechwriters, William Safire, who will leave the White House in April to become a columnist for The New York Times.

Mr. Nixon, through his Deputy Press Secretary, Gerald L. Warren, expressed deep appreciation for the support and valued assistance the 43-year-old Mr. Safire had given during the past four years when he served as a senior member of the President's research and writing staff on matters ranging from foreign affairs to political philosophy.

A Homecoming of a Sort for a Refugee

By S. T. Kantin

BAQUEIRA-BERET, Spain (IHT).—When Juan Cobo Ortz stepped off the plane in Barcelona recently, he felt an attraction which he described as "genetic."

It was his first trip to Spain since he and his family fled to the Soviet Union in 1938 to escape the army of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the bombs from German planes.

Mr. Cobo returned to Spain for one week as a member of the Soviet delegation to the 19th International Journalists' Ski Club meeting, which took place at this new resort in the Pyrenees.

An editor of the Soviet foreign-affairs review, New Times, Mr. Cobo—whose name has been officially Russianized into Juan Juanovich Kobo—is known to his Eastern European colleagues as an excellent journalist.

He is about 5 feet 8, stocky, almost pudgy, but obviously muscular. His fine Latin features are marred only by the damaged nose of the amateur boxer that he was for eight years.

Juan Cobo Ortz, known as Juan Juanovich Kobo in the Soviet Union where he has lived since he was 5 years old.

Yves Machachek.

Mr. Cobo led the Soviet delegation of a half-dozen journalists through the Barcelona airport customs authorities as if he were a conquering hero bringing his troops home. "He was very evidently happy," says Edouard Rosenthal, the Novosti correspondent in Geneva, who acted as French-Russian interpreter for this interview.

"I recognized everything," Mr. Cobo says. "Everything here is as I knew it would be. When I reached Barcelona, when I started talking to Spaniards, I knew I was home. It was a real emotional shock."

But the effect on Mr. Cobo, Soviet citizen, Communist party member and reserve Red Army officer, was more, he admits, than what he termed genetic attraction. "It is the result of the very thorough Spanish education which we refugee children received in the Soviet Union. But still, I think it's more than that," he says.

He was 5 years old when his family escaped from Spain, one of the thousands of Spaniards who sought refuge in the Soviet Union as the Spanish Republic was crumbling in the civil war.

Many of the refugees were homeless children evacuated to the Soviet Union with the assent or on request of their families. Others were staunch Republicans and their families who fled across Europe or Africa to seek a haven until the coming world war, hoping it would do away with Nazis and Fascists and re-establish the republic in Spain.

World War II came and the Spanish emigrés waited, Mr. Cobo and his family among them.

They lived in Moscow, where Mr. Cobo's father became a mechanical engineer, until they were evacuated, ahead of the German onslaught, into Central Asia. There, a brother of Mr. Cobo, born in Russia, died of starvation under the dire conditions which killed thousands of Russians escaping Hitler's legions.

Many Spanish Republicans volunteered the use of civil war experience in partisan groups, Mr. Cobo says, and many died in the war.

When the fighting ended, the Spanish emigrés returned to Moscow temporarily to await a settlement in Spain.

The children were sent to a special school set up to continue their Spanish education. Everything there was Spanish, and the school served as a cultural nucleus for the Spanish colony, preventing it, in effect, from being completely absorbed in the Soviet way of life. Everything was seen as temporary.

The Spanish school created its own theater, wrote its own plays, furthered and developed Spanish culture in a Russian environment. So much so, Mr. Covo says, that when he returned to Spain, only a few modern terms, such as the newest way of saying "hello" on the telephone, were unfamiliar to him.

Many Spanish youngsters married within the community, but others married Russians. Mr. Cobo met his wife—now a literary translator from Spanish—at Moscow University. They have a 13-year-old son, Ivan Juanovich.

Religion was never a problem for the Spaniards in Russia. Most Republicans were not strong Catholics and the few who were were free to attend services, Mr. Cobo explains. The children ignored the church.

"In any case," he adds, "we had little trouble. Stalin liked the Spanish refugees and even under the worst times of the personality cult he left us alone.

"But he didn't like all the Spaniards there," Mr. Cobo adds, and the interpreter repeats the sentence twice as he and Mr. Cobo exchanged glances.

Then, when peace came, families who had remained in Spain asked that their children be returned. But the Spanish government wasn't particularly anxious to absorb an army of youngsters bred under a Communist system. Nor was the Soviet Union willing to let its wards return to Franco's Spain.

But an understanding was worked out in 1956 and those who wanted to return have been free to do so, Mr. Cobo says.

The desire to return must have been considerable, since, according to Mr. Cobo, half of the 4,000 Spanish refugees counted in the Soviet Union in 1964 have since returned to Spain.

Many did not want to come back. Some, married to Russians, were not interested in living in Spain. Others, like Mr. Cobo's father, had built a new life and didn't want to start over again. Mr. Cobo, while admitting he has two countries, sees himself as a Soviet citizen.

"I never felt a nostalgia for Spain," Mr. Cobo says, "but a deep longing to come here. But if I were to stay here, I know I would be nostalgic for Russia."

Then, with much hesitation, he adds: "I would very much like to be a Soviet journalist in Spain. There are none based here at the moment, and I could help in increasing and improving the necessary relations between my two countries."

"Why should a Communist want better relations with Franco's Spain?" Mr. Cobo was asked. "Governments come and go," he replies. "The people are eternal."

Doris Binfield, 68, of Findon, England, arrives at Grosvenor House Hotel, London, yesterday to pick up $650,023, her half of a winning entry in this week's soccer pools. The other half went to a Mrs. X of Nottingham. The $1.28 million prize is said to be a world record.

UPI.

PEOPLE: *Princess Anne Rescues A Runaway Horse*

Princess Anne, 22, was out fox-hunting again yesterday. This time it was in the Midlands with the Cheshire Hunt. And this time everyone's praising her. Seems brewery executive Ross Pigot's horse stumbled and fell. The princess, on her own bay gelding, jumped over him and went galloping after the runaway, calling out "Leave the horse to me!" A former master of the hunt, Charles Tomkinson, called it "a very chancy business" and said "it is quite easy to fall." The joint master, Naomi Rae, added: "Princess Anne was very quick and acrobatic." She caught the horse.

* * *

PARISIANA: Prince Charles rings Georgiana Russell "frequently." She is the daughter of Sir John Russell, British ambassador to Spain, and Lady Russell, and is now working on the French Vogue fashion staff in Paris. "They" say that Pat Lawford née Kennedy may be marrying again—a Frenchman. She's been in and out of Paris for months. "They" also say that a certain internationally known French mayor of leftist persuasion is to marry a certain novelist whose taste for Chanel suits and hot and cold running servants is well known. In mitigation, however, "they" point out that She is an "*intellectuel de gauche*." One small problem: He is still married.

* * *

IN MID-AIR: Composer-conductor Carlos Chavez's baton when the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, D.C., went on an abrupt strike during a rehearsal last Friday. The complaint: Chavez, 73, had called the orchestra "one of the worst in existence" and had gone on to say that if the 73 members (of 100) who are demanding more pay hoped to get it, they would "have to play as well as they want to charge." The musicians now say they won't play again until Chavez leaves the National Fine Arts Institute, of which the orchestra is part. He was named head of the institute's music department on Jan. 2.

* * *

Explorer Wyn Sargent, 42, who married an Indonesian tribal chief last week, did it for research for her book on primitive customs, says her son, Jmy (pronounced Jimmy), 17. "My mom knows what she's doing," he said in Huntingdon Beach, Calif. "She's writing a book. It's all about customs and things... When she's done with the book that will be it."

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